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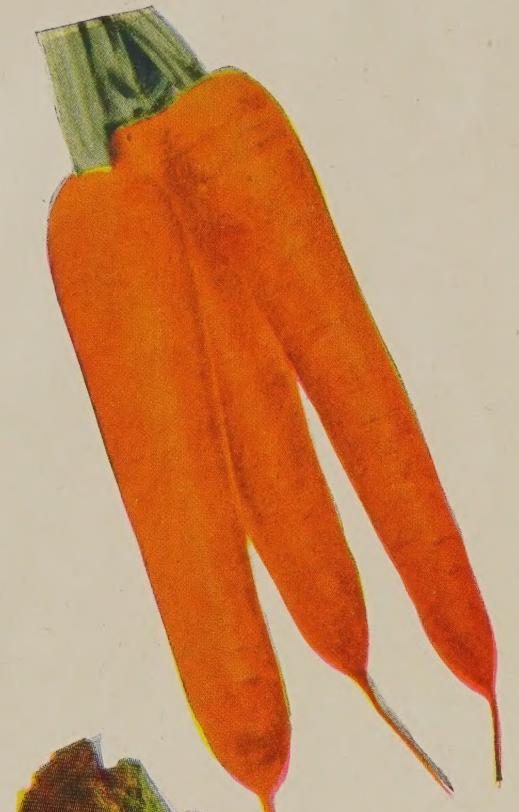
Garden Guide

KNOX SEED COMPANY

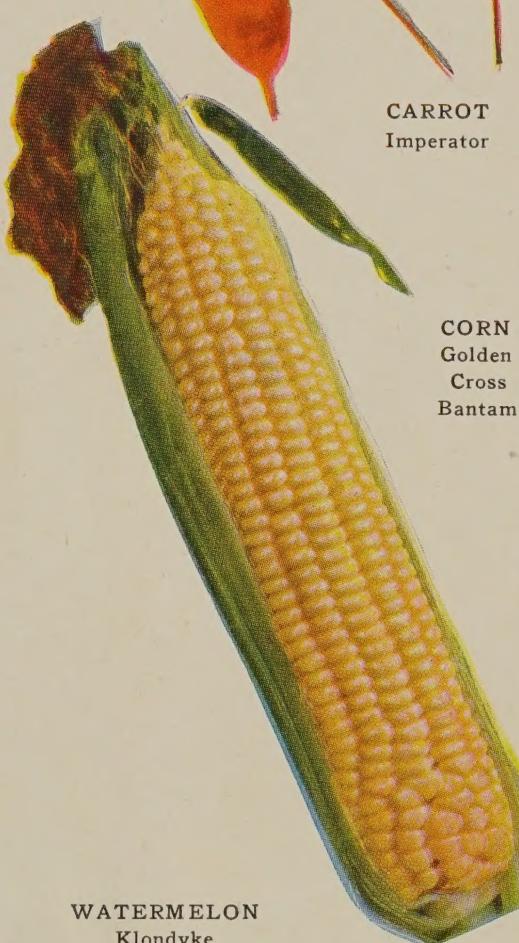
509 E. Weber Ave.
STOCKTON 7, CALIF.

10 West Harding Way
STOCKTON 17, CALIF.

810 Tenth St.
MODESTO, CALIF.



CARROT
Imperator

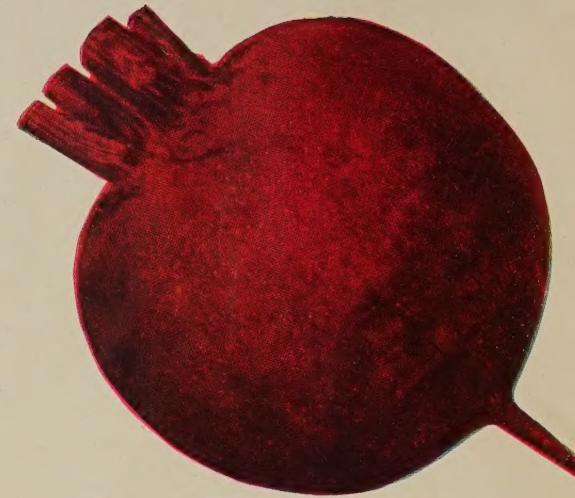


CORN
Golden
Cross
Bantam

WATERMELON
Klondyke



CABBAGE
Golden Acre



BEET
Detroit Dark Red

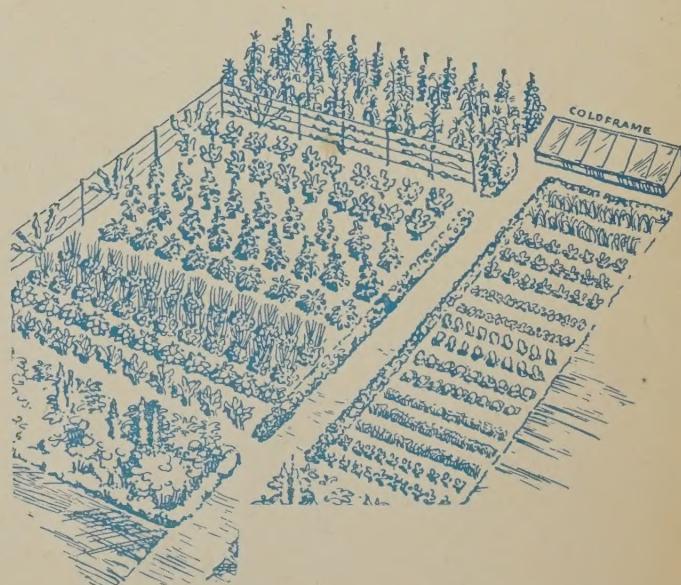
Plant Vegetables This Year as Before

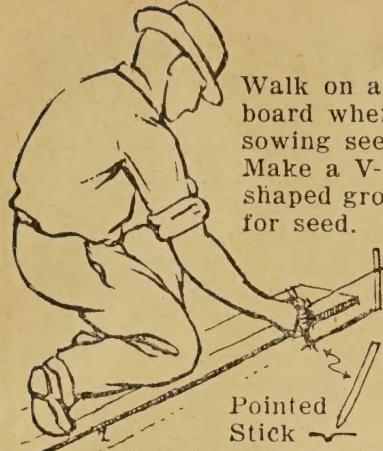
The Need for Home Grown Vegetables will not end with the end of the war!

We Americans must, with deliberation, consider that the millions of people on the continent of Europe will need to be fed. Armies of Occupation will likewise need food and supplies. All this will place a greater burden on the growers of food crops than anyone has experienced before. And if the hostilities in Europe do not end this year the need will be the same as at present. So it is up to us, everyone of us, who has some tillable soil to plant to set out some food crops. Large or small, every bit helps, and with replanting you will be surprised at the abundant harvest a small plot will yield.

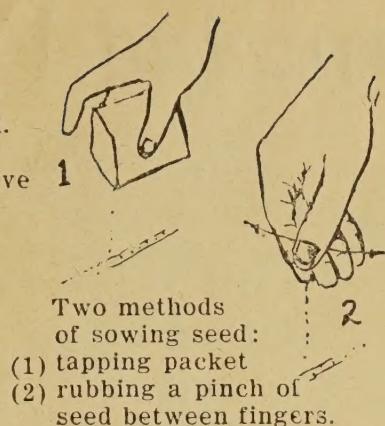
We are still supplying the best seeds available in varieties suitable to our climate and your taste. Check over this list and place your order early to be ready for planting as soon as the season begins.

Below: Blue print of a well planned backyard garden. Contains all necessary conveniences for adequate production of crops. Study this plan with your garden in mind. Slight adaptation will not reduce its efficiency. All can be easily assembled at home. Glass frames optional.



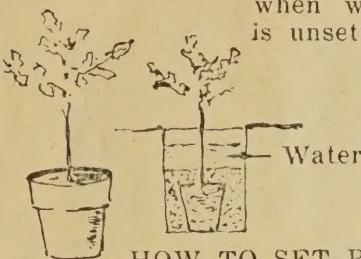


Walk on a board when sowing seed. Make a V-shaped groove for seed.



Two methods of sowing seed:
(1) tapping packet
(2) rubbing a pinch of seed between fingers.

Plants are safer and easier to use for tomato (sketch) pepper, cauliflower, egg plant, celery and cabbage. Select vigorous plants properly hardened to resist cool weather. Protect with "Hotkaps" when weather is unsettled.



HOW TO SET PLANTS



HOW TO PLANT A VEGETABLE GARDEN

LOCATION—PREPARING THE SOIL

Exposure for the vegetable garden should be sunny. No common vegetable will grow under trees, or in the shade of buildings—only a few herbs will thrive under such conditions.

The garden should be as open and as sunny as possible. Sometimes buildings on adjacent lots may shade the garden a little, but if the sun reaches the soil at least half of the day, you will be able to grow most any vegetable you desire.

Plan the vegetable rows to run from north to south. This direction gives the most benefit from the sun. Another way is to plant the taller kinds behind so that they never shade the small ones.

Good Soil is as essential as sunlight to growing plants. Most soils will grow vegetables, or can be made suitable by thorough, deep spading and liberal applications of manure, peat or other humus material at that time. Dig as deep as the spading fork or spade will go, forcing it straight down before lifting and turning the soil over, breaking up all clods. Grass may be turned under to rot and make humus, but the roots of perennial weeds, like dandelions and thistles, should be removed. Throw out all large stones, building refuse and other material detrimental to growing plants.

WHAT AND HOW TO PLANT

In selecting vegetables to plant include the ones your family should eat as well as the kinds they like. A well balanced diet is most important and should include green vegetables, yellow vegetables, leafy vegetables, root vegetables, and tomatoes.

Flowers to compliment the vegetables. Morale does not stop with the stomach. Flowers for the house, fresh from the garden, are essential. Plant them, as shown, on the plan to make the view from the house attractive and colorful.

SOW SEEDS AT RIGHT TIME

Sow seeds at the proper season and avoid waste. We have the highest quality seeds available.

Work down the top soil with a rake until it is level, fine and in perfect physical condition, before attempting to plant seed.

Seed should be sown thinly in shallow rills, made with a stick as shown in the sketch. To make the rows straight, follow a line of string stretched between stakes placed at either end of the row. The depth of this rill depends on the variety sown. Check with the depth of planting chart on page 3 before sowing seed.

Seed may be sown directly from the packet, or by rubbing a pinch of seed between the thumb and the first two fingers. This latter method gives a thinner distribution of the seed. Small seeds should not be thicker than 10 to the inch. Sow one row at a time and after each row, cover the seed lightly, touching the loose soil with a rake. Place the board used for walking between the row on top of the sown seed and walk across it to firm the soil for better germination.

Treatment of the seed with "Cuprocid" will eliminate a great deal of damping off, and rotting of the seed after sowing, especially if sown during the wet weather.

If the soil is moist, but not wet, at the time of sowing, watering will not be necessary before the seedlings are up. If it dries out, however, sprinkle carefully so as not to wash out the small seedlings.

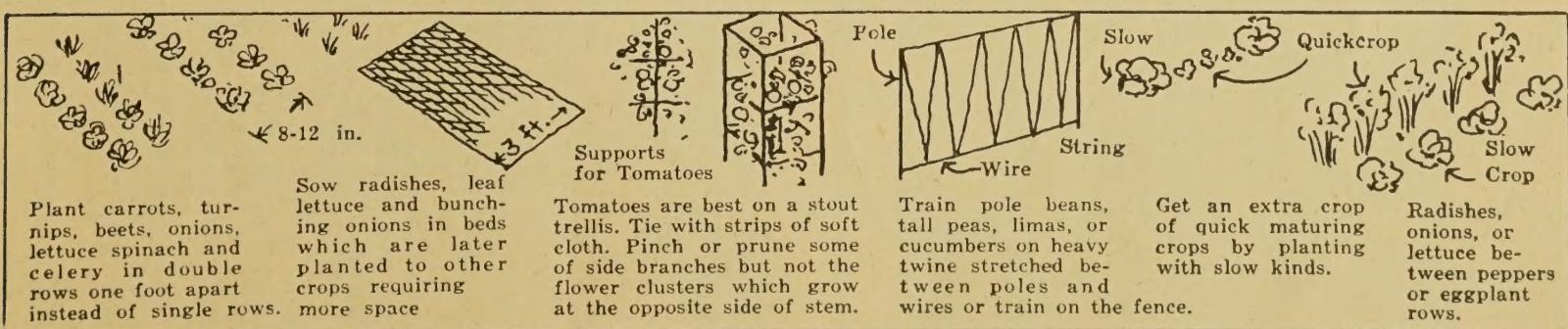
USE PLENTY OF GOOD FERTILIZER

Fertilizers are very important. The food value of garden vegetables for human consumption depends greatly on their mineral content, derived from the soil. The vitamin content depends on the vigor of growth and the abundance of sunlight. Therefore, the fertilizing of the soil is important to insure vigorous growth and healthy mineral and vitamin-rich vegetables. A good practice is to spade commercial fertilizer, balanced to supply the necessary proportions of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash. Later in the season, applications of fertilizers in small doses, as side dressings, keep vegetables in active growth. Ask us for special fertilizer formulas for vegetable gardens.

WATERING IS IMPORTANT

Watering will be necessary during the growing season. It should be done early enough in the day to evaporate drops of water from the leaves before nightfall. Water generously, soaking the soil deeply each time, rather than by quick "sprinkles" with the hose. In this way, the roots will grow deep, feed better and be protected from drought, in case watering is missed during a hot dry spell. Once every week or ten days should be ample for moist soils. No rules can be formulated to determine the necessity of watering. Observation of the soil, and testing with a shovel, will best determine when to water.

TRY SOME "SPACE SAVERS" IN YOUR GARDEN



Plant carrots, turnips, beets, onions, lettuce, spinach and celery in double rows one foot apart instead of single rows.

Sow radishes, leaf lettuce and bunching onions in beds which are later planted to other crops requiring more space.

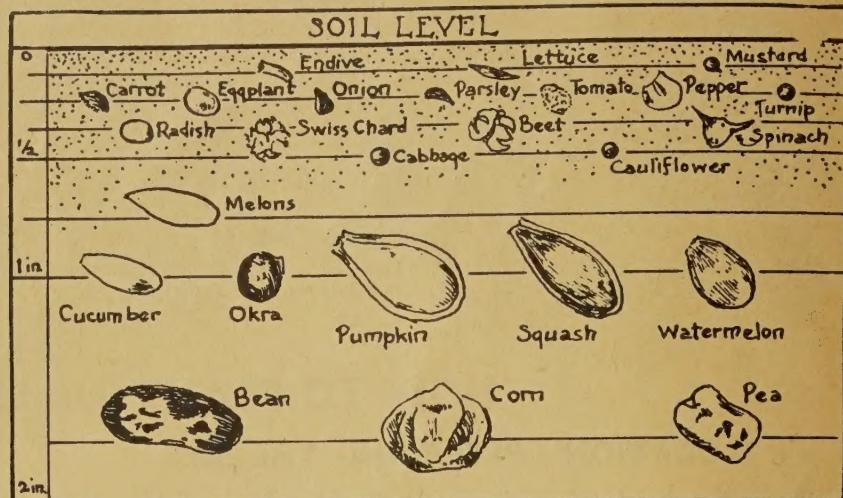
Tomatoes are best on a stout trellis. Tie with strips of soft cloth. Pinch or prune some of side branches but not the flower clusters which grow at the opposite side of stem.

Train pole beans, tall peas, limas, or cucumbers on heavy twine stretched between poles and wires or train on the fence.

Get an extra crop of quick maturing crops by planting with slow kinds.

Radishes, onions, or lettuce between peppers or eggplant rows.

Helpful Hints on Growing Vegetables



SPRAY AND DUST FOR PESTS

Insects and diseases may infest the vegetable garden but may never become a serious problem if one watches for evidence of damage and takes prompt action. Sprays and dusts are available in convenient packages to combat every garden pest. When spraying cover all parts of the plant and both sides of the leaves. Do a thorough job promptly and avoid a serious infestation.

Success in gardening starts by following certain rules. Whether these be noted from the pages of books or gathered from practical experience makes little difference. The process is the same. Good seed, soil, water, fertilizer, and work makes for success.

If we understand that almost every seed we sow has stored within its shell the ability to sprout and grow into a useful plant we can easily think of the seeds as plants ready to set out which will make the picture of the finished garden clearer in our mind's eye thus avoiding many of the early mistakes of planting.

Seeds are started by sowing in the soil of the garden. There germination takes place readily when conditions required for growth are met. Fortunately good garden soil, well prepared meets these requirements: soil moisture, usually present after winter rains or supplied by irrigation; soil temperature, heat from the sun and the main reason why certain tender seeds should be delayed in sowing, (until the ground is warm), and air and moisture drainage supplied by the hard work of soil

preparation which we have been recommending. As far as fertilizer is concerned young seedlings don't need extra feeding until they have used up the stored food of the cotyledons. It is better to delay feeding until growth is well started and then apply gradually. This is in addition to the humus (manure, peat, compost, etc.) and phosphate and other fertilizers put into the soil at the time of preparation. They are deeper down and can be reached by the plants as they grow.

By thinking of the seeds as plants we will sow them far enough apart to reduce drastic thinning. We wouldn't set plants out very close because before long we would not have much of a garden, competition between the plants would reduce the flowers, fruits and shape of the individual plants to an undesired minimum. In both vegetable and flower gardens we strive for perfection in either flowers, fruits or foliage—poor quality is seldom tolerated.

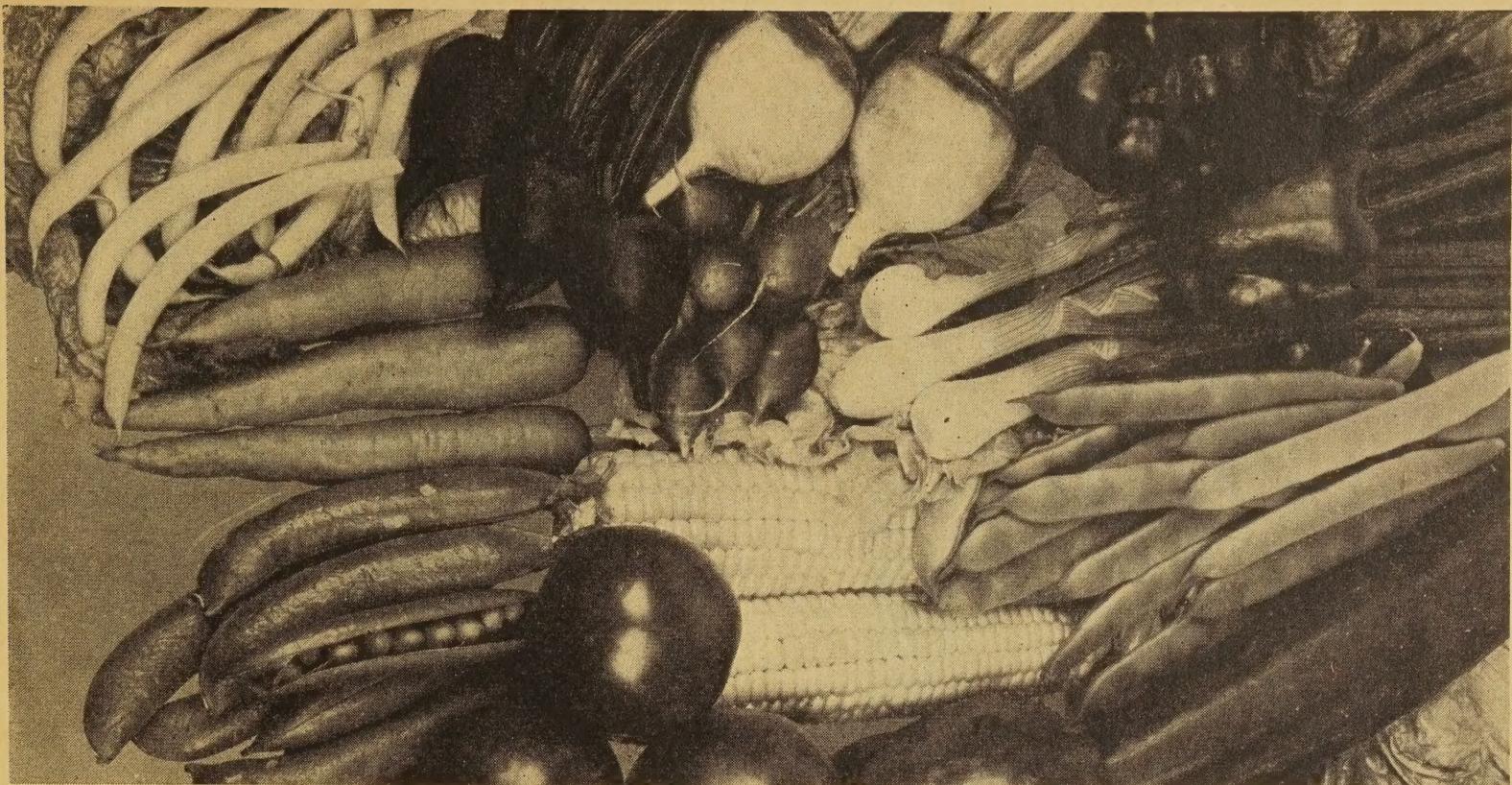
Actually every seed we sow will not germinate. Not from poor quality, but more often because other factors more difficult to control affect the seed. Among these are water, in excess, which may either wash the seeds out altogether or cover them more than they should be to sprout. (See planting chart). Crows and rodents may eat some. Soil fungi and very wet soils before germination may cause many to rot. So we usually sow seeds thicker than needed and thin the rows later on to a spacing that allows the desired growth.

The planting chart below contains suggestions to enable proper planning of the garden. However, most varieties used in the small home garden are best sown in smaller rows for which a packet each will usually suffice. Replanting to prolong the season of short maturing crops is a splendid idea and makes maximum use of the prepared soil.

QUANTITY OF SEED AND SPACING FOR HOME AND MARKET GARDENS

VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows	Distance apart in row planting inches	Depth inches
Artichoke, Globe	1/4 oz.	6 to 8 oz.	40 to 48	18 to 24	1
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1
Beans, Bush	1/2 lb.	50 to 60 lbs.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2
Beans, Lima	1/2 lb.	30 to 50 lbs.	24 to 36	3 to 6	1 1/2 to 2
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	30 to 35 lbs.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2
Beet	1/2 oz.	8 to 14 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1/2 to 1
Beet, Mangel & Sugar	1/2 oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	6 to 9	1/2 to 1
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	10 to 12	1
Broccoli	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	1/2 to 1
Brussels Sprouts	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	1/2 to 3/4
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1/2
Cardoon	1/2 oz.	5 oz.	20 to 32	20 to 30	1/2 to 1
Carrot	1/4 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2
Celery	1/8 oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	4 to 6	1/4
Chicory	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 36	2 to 3	1/2 to 1
Collard	1/4 oz.	5 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1
Corn Salad	2 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	14 to 18	3 to 4	3/4
Cress	1 oz.	10 lbs.	12 to 18	2 to 4	1/2
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1/2 to 3/4
Dandelion	1/4 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 to 22	6 to 10	1/2
Dill	1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	20 to 36	4 to 6	1/2
Egg Plant	1/8 oz.	5 to 6 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2
Endive	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2
Fennel	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	24 to 32	5 to 8	3/4
Kale	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1/2

VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows	Distance apart in row planting inches	Depth inches
Kohl Rabi	1/4 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2
Leek	1/4 oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 36	2 to 3	3/4
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1/4
Melon, Musk	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	70 to 80	36 to 60	3/4
Melon, Water	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	72 to 96	72 to 96	3/4
Mustard	1/4 oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1/2
Okra	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40	18 to 24	1
Onion	1/4 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4
Onion (for sets)		60 to 85 lbs.	12 to 14	Not thin'd	3/4
Parsnip	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2
Parsley	1/4 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1/2
Peas	3/4 lb.	90 to 180 lbs.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2
Pepper	1/8 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	20 to 30	18 to 29	1/2
Potatoes	8 lbs.	800-1000	24 to 36	18 to 24	6
Pumpkin	2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	96 to 110	60 to 84	3/4
Radish	1/2 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	24 to 42	20 to 24	3/4
Rutabaga	1/2 oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	4 to 7	1/2
Sage	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 24	6 to 10	1/2
Salsify	3/4 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	18 to 24	2 to 3	3/4
Sorrel	1/2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 22	2 to 3	1/2
Spinach	3/4 oz.	10 to 20 lbs.	14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4
Squash, Bush	1 oz.	4 to 6 lbs.	42 to 48	42 to 48	1
Squash, Vining	1 oz.	4 lbs.	72 to 90	60 to 90	1
Sunflower	1 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	48 to 70	10 to 12	1
Tomato		2 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2
Tobacco		2 oz.	36 to 48	24 to 36	1/2
Turnip	1/2 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	12 to 20	2 to 4	1/2



ASPARAGUS

One of the most delicious of all vegetables, and the earliest to be taken from the garden. Every garden, large or small, should have a bed of asparagus. A bed properly planted and cared for should last 8 or 10 years and 50 roots should supply the average family.

Plant seeds, preferably in a sandy loam, well mixed with stable manure. Rows should be from 3 to 6 feet apart and slightly below the surrounding ground. Cover seeds 1 to 2 inches. Sow thinly. One packet of seeds will sow about 20 feet of row and yield over 100 plants. If roots are planted, make trenches 18 inches deep and 3 to 6 feet apart and work in plenty of well-rotted manure or leaf mould or both. Set plants 12 to 16 inches apart in the trench and crowns 12 inches below the surface. Each fall top dress with a heavy coat of manure and work it into the soil in the spring. Keep the earth soft and loose over the crowns of the plants. The young shoots may be cut freely up to the green pea season and then left to grow. In the fall cut all the stalks close to the ground before applying the manure. Our asparagus roots are all strong, vigorous stock which will give quick results.

Mary Washington Asparagus Seed. This asparagus which has been selected by the United States Department of Agriculture has proven to be nearly rust free. The shoots are thick and heavy. They are long and straight, with closely folded tips. The color is rich, dark green, tinted darker at the tips. **Pkt. 10c.**

Asparagus Roots. Ready in January. Two-year-old roots. Ask for prices.

ARTICHOKEs

The best way to get a good artichoke is to secure plants from old stalks of some good strain, as seeds cannot be depended upon to produce any certain variety. One-half dozen is enough for a family garden.

Transplant 5 feet apart in rows 7 feet apart. When the young plants are attacked by aphis spray with "Black Leaf 40". About the time the buds are well advanced the under leaves become a harbor for flies and aphis and ants. When this occurs break off all the under leaves, clear the ground of all rubbish and spray with "Black Leaf 40" and use ant poison. You will then have a long season of large, clean buds.

Improved Large Green Globe. Produces large, globular heads, thick, succulent scales, the bottom of which is the edible part. Boiled till tender, it makes a delicious dish. **Pkt. 10c.**

Artichoke Roots. Artichoke roots when one year old will produce an abundance of large delicious artichokes soon after transplanting. They are ready in January and can be planted as late as May. Save a year by planting vigorous roots a year or more old. Ask for prices.

BEANS

Dwarf beans, 1 lb. to 100 ft., 50 to 60 lbs. per acre.
 Pole beans, 1 lb. to 100 ft., 30 to 35 lbs. per acre.
 Lima beans, 1 lb. to 100 ft., 30 to 50 lbs. per acre.

BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH

One pound will sow 100 feet of drill; 40 pounds are required for an acre. They will thrive in any good soil. Plant the seeds 2 inches deep and 3 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. Keep well cultivated, as no crop better repays extra labor in this direction. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

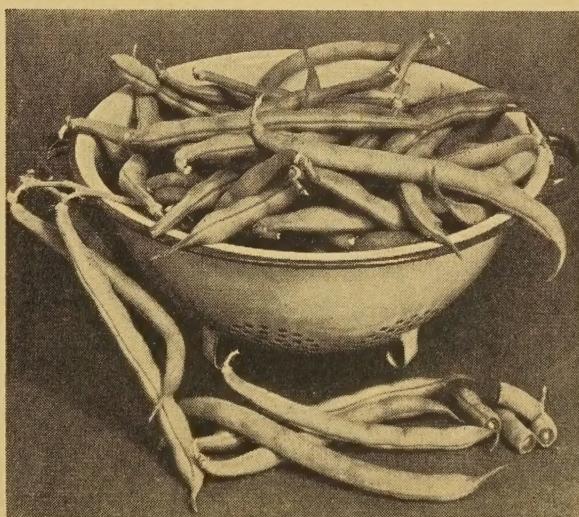
Dwarf or Bush, Green Podded Varieties

Baccicia. 55 days. A heavy producer with pods up to 6 inches in length, stringless. An excellent canner. **Pkt. 10c.**

Bountiful. 48 days. Very desirable home and market garden sort; particularly valuable for early shipping. Plant large, thrifty, prolific. Pods clear light green; 6½ to 7 in. long, over ½ in. wide, flat, ¾ in. thick; fleshy, very slightly fibrous, strictly stringless, brittle and tender. Seeds 65 per oz.; solid straw yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

Black Valentine. 53 days. Splendidly adapted for shipping, but too tough and fibrous to be recommended generally for home gardens. In California this bean is usually called "French string" and is grown by the market gardeners for the earliest bean and used when the pod is about the size of a thick shoestring. Plant medium large, thrifty, hardy, prolific. Pods dark green, very uniform, symmetrical and attractive; nearly ½ in. wide and almost round; tough, stringy and fibrous; retain handsome color and firm texture long after picking. Seeds 105 per oz.; solid black. **Pkt. 10c.**

Broad Windsor Long Pod. (Also known as Fava Bean and as Horse Bean; not a kidney bean.) Late. Valuable for green shell use. Plant very large and erect, strictly bush. Pods glossy green; 5 in. long; 1¼ in. broad, stout; 3 seeded; smooth. Green shell beans large, broad, flat, light green. Dry seeds very large; circular, flat; pale reddish-brown with black eye. **Pkt. 10c.**

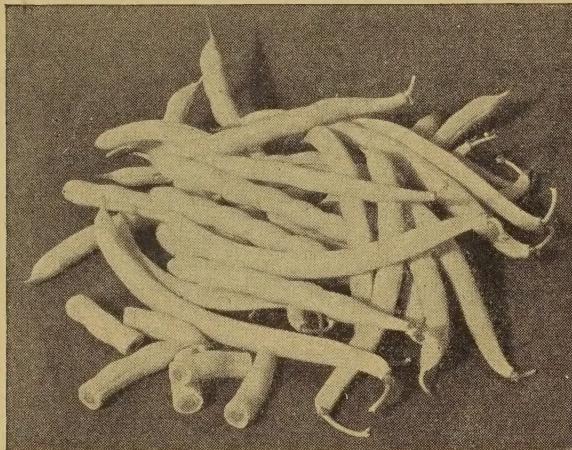


VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (Continued)

Dwarf Horticultural. Snap pods 53 days; green shell beans 60 days. Particularly desirable green shell sort for home and market garden; desirable for snaps. Plant medium small, thrifty and productive. Pods dark green at snap stage, becoming greenish-yellow splashed with carmine; 5 to 5½ in. long, ½ in. wide and flat at snap stage, becoming almost round at green shell stage; strictly stringless, slightly fibrous. Seeds 55 per oz.; plump oval, pinkish-buff, spotted and streaked with purplish red. 1 krt. 10c.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. 53 days. One of the best for home and market garden; very desirable for canning. Plant large, hardy, heavily productive. Pods medium green, 6 to 6½ in. long, ¾ to 7/16 in. thick, round; very fleshy, brittle and stringless. Seeds 70 per oz., glossy yellowish-brown. Variety similar to Full Measure. Pkt. 10c.



PENCIL POD WAX

Dwarf Wax or Yellow Podded Varieties

Pencil Pod Wax. 52 days. Very desirable for home and market garden and for truckers. Plant large and thrifty; heavily productive over long period. Pods handsome bright yellow; 5½ to 6 in. long, ¾ in. thick; cylindrical; very fleshy, strictly stringless, brittle, fine grained and tender; quality unexcelled. Seeds black. 1 krt. 10c.

Golden Wax. 48 days. A splendid home garden variety; one of the most popular, also much used for canning. Plant small, productive. Pods very attractive; golden yellow; 4½ to 5 in. long; ½ in. wide, thick, oval; fleshy, brittle, stringless. Seeds white, splashed with violet-carmine and purple. 1 krt. 10c.

Davis White Wax. 52 days. Well adapted for shipping. Plant large and thrifty. Pods uniform and attractive; light yellow; 6 in. long, ½ in. wide, thick, oval; fleshy and tender when young, but become somewhat fibrous and stringy. Seeds white and excellent for baking. 1 krt. 10c.

Lima Bean—Dwarf

Fordhook Bush Lima (Potato Lima). 75 days. Plant large, erect, heavily productive. Pods 4 to 4½ in. long; stout, 1⅔ in. wide, ½ in. thick; contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans large, very plump, of the highest quality. Dry beans large and very plump, white. 1 krt. 10c.

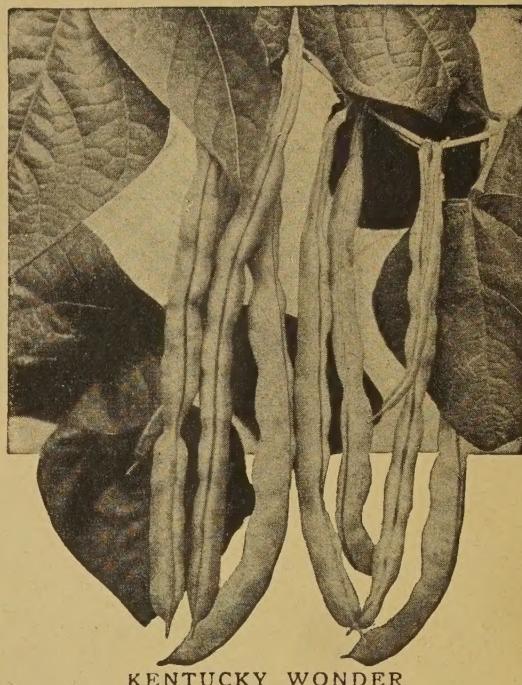
Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima). 65 days. Very popular for canning. Plant medium large, heavily productive. Pods small; 3 in. long, ¾ in. wide, ¼ in. thick, contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans small, flat, of splendid quality. Dry beans white. This is the bush form of Small White Lima (Carolina or Sieva). Pkt. 10c.

Burpee's Improved Bush. 75 days. Plant large, heavily productive. Pods large, 4½ to 5 in. long, 1⅓ in. wide, ¾ in. thick; usually contain 4 large, thick beans. Dry beans large, flat, greenish-white. 1 krt. 10c.

Pole or Running Varieties

Burger's Green Pod Stringless (Kentucky Wonder White Seed-ed.). 63 days. Home garden or early market. Pods dark green, 6 to 7 in. long, slender; roundish; stringless, fleshy, brittle. Dry beans white; suitable for baking. 1 krt. 10c.

Improved London Horticultural. Saps, 65 days; green shell beans, 74 days. Splendid for home and market garden. Good climber, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods green, becoming splashed with carmine at green shell stage; 7 in. long, ¾ in. wide, thick, straight, stringless. Seeds large, pinkish-buff, splashed with red. This is 4 to 6 days earlier than London Hor-



KENTUCKY WONDER

ticultural or Speckled Cranberry and pods are an inch longer. 1 krt. 10c.

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). 65 days. Unexcelled for home and market garden. Excellent climber, thrifty, heavily productive. Pods medium green; 9 to 10 in. long, nearly round and ½ in. in diameter; slightly stringy, very fleshy, brittle, tender. Seeds dun-colored. 1 krt. 10c.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 67 days. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods waxy yellow; 8 in. long, ¾ in. wide, almost as thick as wide; practically stringless; fleshy, brittle, tender. Seeds chocolate brown. 1 krt. 10c.

Scarlet Runner. About in season with pole-limas. Good climber. Flowers scarlet, decorative. Pods dark green; 6 in. long; flat oval; fleshy; desirable for snaps and green shell beans. Seeds 25 per oz.; kidney-shaped, flat; dark purple spotted with red, buff. 1 krt. 10c.

Pole Limas

King of Garden. An improved strain of Large White Lima. Plant tall, good climber, vigorous, heavily productive. Pods flat, smooth, with 4 to 5 beans. Seeds large, flat, white, 25 per oz. Probably the most widely used of all Pole Limas. 1 krt. 10c.

BEET

Beets may be planted almost all the year around where the temperature does not linger below 25 degrees. Sow the seed 1 inch deep in well prepared, moist soil in rows 8 or 10 inches apart, or on ridges same as lettuce. Drill 8 pounds of seed per acre. Thin out to one plant every 3 inches, and transplant the discarded plants in any convenient spot about the garden. The Egyptian is a small, dark red, flat, smooth variety. It is sweetest and best for the table. Irrigate about every two weeks, unless the nature of the soil is such that more frequent irrigation is found to be necessary. Mulch the soil after each irrigation. Beets are ready for use in 10 weeks and continue in prime condition for another 10 weeks. Two ounces of seed for 100 feet of row.

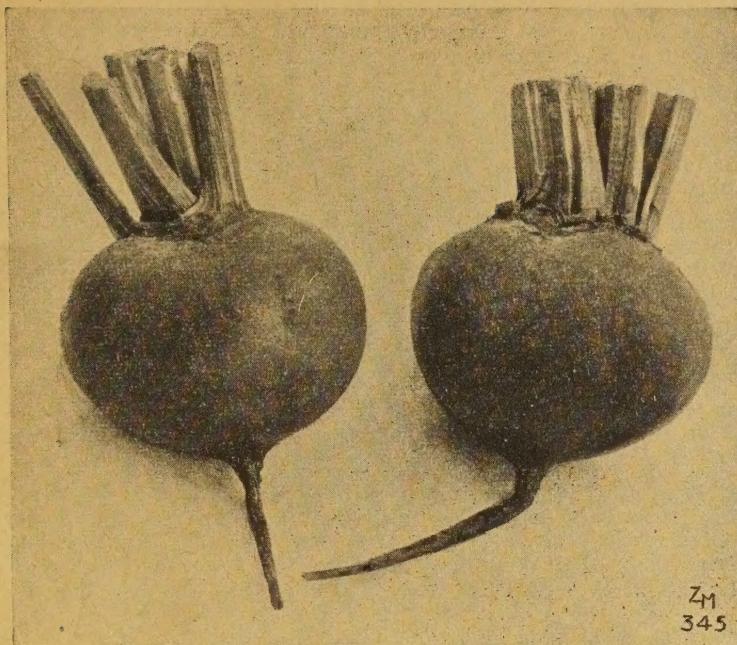
Table Varieties

Crosby's Egyptian (Original Strain). 50 to 55 days. Splendid home and market garden sort. Tops medium in size; collar small. Root flattened globe-shape, with small tap root; very dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned with a lighter shade; crisp and tender. 1 krt. 10c.

Detroit Dark Red. 52 to 55 days. The standard of excellence in table beets for home and market garden, shipping and for canning. Tops uniform, small, slender, erect. Roots globe-shaped; symmetrical, with small collar and small tap root; very dark blood-red. Interior very uniform in color, the zones so inconspicuous that the flesh seems to be one solid ball of deep blood-red meat; remains tender and of highest quality until roots are full grown. 1 krt. 10c.

Early Wonder. 50 to 55 days. Very desirable for home and market garden. Tops small. Root flattened globe-shape with small collar and tap root; dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned with a lighter shade. 1 krt. 10c.

VEGETABLE SEEDS



DETROIT DARK RED

ZM
345

BEETS (Continued)

Early Blood Turnip, Improved. 60 days. For home and market garden. Tops medium small, but fairly coarse. Roots deep turnip-shaped; dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned with a lighter shade. Pkt. 10c.

Crimson Globe. A main crop variety of medium season maturity, with large globe-shaped roots; flesh purplish-red with moderately prominent light zones; foliage medium green tinged with bronze. Pkt. 10c.

MANGEL OR STOCK BEETS

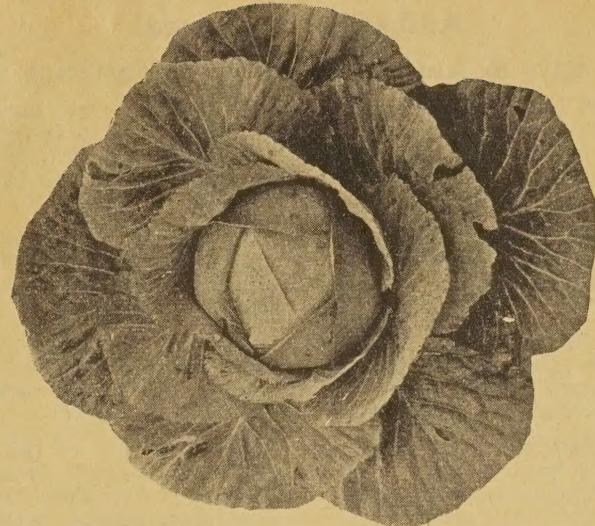
Danish Red Giant Eckendorf. Enormously productive. Roots very large, thick, cylindrical, compressed at mid-section; blunt; red above, rose below ground; grow largely above ground; easily harvested. Pkt. 10c.

Danish Sludstrup. Very high yielder. Roots long oval, orange colored; flesh white with faint yellow tinge. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Half Sugar, Rose Top. Roots long oval, tapered; grayish-white with rose-colored shoulder; flesh white, rich in sugar. Pkt. 10c.

KNOX'S IMPROVED CABBAGE

No special care or soil is required to grow cabbage, as it will grow in any soil with proper cultivation, but good seed is extremely important with this crop. Like cauliflower and lettuce, it is not a good summer crop, as it will not head up in extremely hot weather. For fall and winter crop sow the seed in May and June, for spring and early summer sow in September and October. Transplant when the plants are about six weeks old 18 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart. To keep heads from splitting when ripe, loosen the plants a little at the roots.



GOLDEN ACRE

First Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market. 66 days; distinctly and uniformly early. Splendid for early market and shipment; proving valuable as early kraut variety. Plant small, compact, allowing very close planting; stem short; heads uniformly round; firm; become 6 to 7 in. diameter, and weigh 3½ to 4 lbs. Interior clear white and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 62 days. Extremely early variety, very valuable for home and market garden as well as for shipment. Plants very small and compact, allowing very close planting; stem short. Heads conical, usually 7 in. long, 5 in. thick near base; firm and weigh 2-2½ lbs. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Acre. 62-64 days. The earliest round headed cabbage; especially valuable for early market and shipping. Plants very small and compact; stem short; heads uniformly round; firm, commonly 6 in. in diameter and weigh 3 lbs. This is similar to Copenhagen Market but is several days earlier and the heads are smaller. It is practically as early as Early Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 10c.

Second Early and Intermediate Varieties

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 71 days. Splendid for home and market garden. Plants small and compact; stem short. Heads almost ball-shaped; commonly 7 to 8 in. diameter, 6 in. deep and weigh 4½ to 5 lbs.; firm and of high quality. Pkt. 10c.

Early Winnigstadt. 77 days. Very hardy and dependable; particularly valuable for shipping as well as for home and market garden. Heads extremely firm; heart-shaped; become 8 to 10 in. long and 6 to 7 in. thick near base and weigh 5 lbs.; of splendid quality. Pkt. 10c.

Glory of Enkhuizen. 73 to 80 days. Particularly valuable for kraut; also popular for home and market garden. Heads very large; globular; 8 to 9 in. diameter; firm; commonly weigh 6 to 8 lbs.; stem medium short. Pkt. 10c.

Danish Ball Head. Danish Ball Head is the best late cabbage offered to the trade. The plants are medium sized with short stem. Heads large; flattened globe shape; become 8 to 9 in. across, 6 to 7 in. deep and weigh 7 to 9 lbs. Very firm and solid, of excellent quality and keep perfectly in storage until late spring. Pkt. 10c.

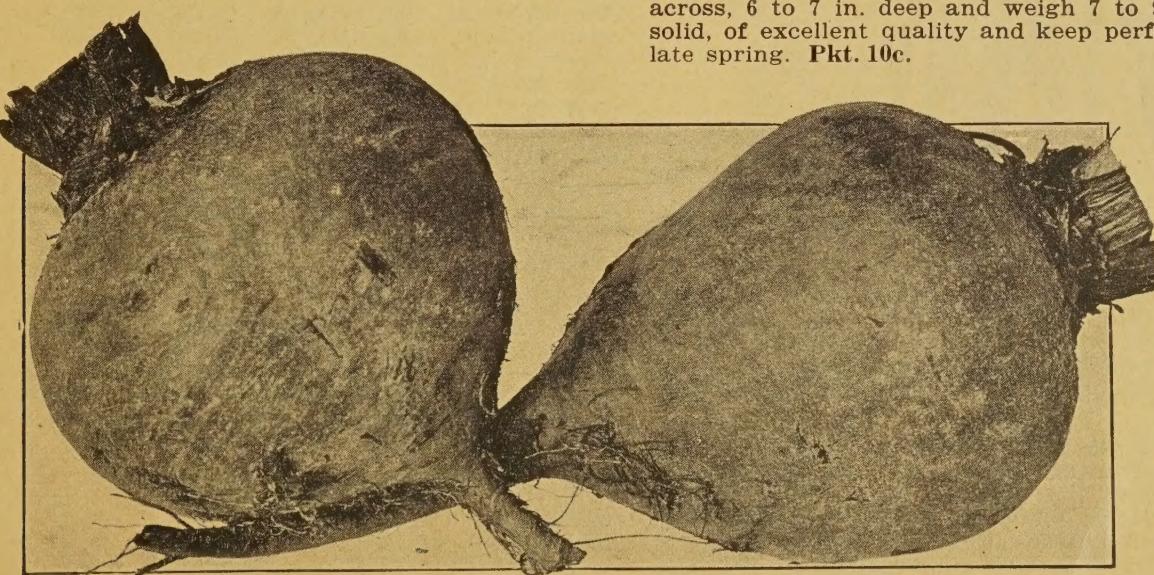


TABLE BEETS

VEGETABLE SEEDS

CABBAGE (Continued)

Late or Autumn and Winter Varieties

Premium Late Flat Dutch. 105 days. The best very large, late cabbage; popular for home and market garden and for fall shipment; a good keeper. Heads very large and flat, but deep; become 12 to 14 in. across, 7 in. deep and weigh 12 to 14 lbs. or more; firm and of good quality. Pkt. 10c.

San Francisco Market. Late, coarse-leaved variety which forms a large hard head. It remains a remarkably long time in the field without bursting and thus provides marketable heads over a long period. Pkt. 10c.

Mammoth Rock Red. 90 days. The best red cabbage; splendid winter keeper. Heads round to slightly flattened globe shape; commonly 7 in. in diameter and weigh about 7 lbs.; very hard; deep purplish-red. Pkt. 10c.

Savoy, Improved American. 85 days. The best of the Savoy group for home use and market. Leaves blistered; stem short. Heads flattened globe shape; medium large, firm. Outside leaves yellowish-green; interior leaves crumpled, attractive light yellow-green; of distinctive flavor. Pkt. 10c.

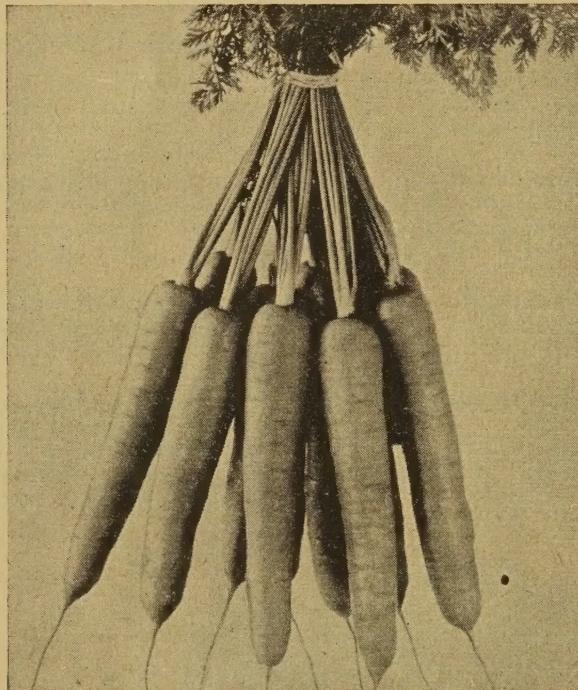
Chinese Cabbage

Chihli. Early and very sure heading. Head becomes 18 to 20 in. tall, 3 1/4 to 4 in. thick, tapered near tip, very firm, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet. Superior to Chinese Improved or Pe Tsai. Pkt. 10c.

Wong Bok. Heads 8 to 10 in. tall; broad; firm. Well blanched, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.

CARROTS

This delicious and nutritious vegetable is not appreciated as it should be. Properly cooked, it is a great delicacy. Its feeding qualities for stock are excellent. A sandy soil is best, but any good rich soil will produce good crops. Sow in early spring in rows 15 to 18 inches apart and thin to 3 or 4 inches, according to size of variety. Cover the seed only half inch and give careful cultivation throughout the season. They may be eaten either when a half inch or so in diameter or when fully grown.



IMPERATOR

Chantenay. 70 days. Splendid general purpose carrot; much used in home and market garden and for shipping bunched. Extensively grown for winter storage. Dependably heavy yielder. Roots deep reddish-orange; become 5 1/2 to 6 in. long, 2 1/4 in. thick at top; tapered stump-rooted; flesh deep orange. Pkt. 10c.

Chantenay, Red Cored. 70 days. This is a distinct improvement over the well-known Chantenay, especially in color, texture and quality of flesh and has been accepted with much enthusiasm, particularly by shippers of fresh vegetables and by canners. Roots deep reddish-orange, 5 1/2 to 6 in. long, 2 1/4 in. thick at the shoulder, tapered, stump-rooted; core reddish-

orange, almost the same color as the flesh and so inconspicuous as to make the term coreless seem appropriate; flesh fine grained and tender; of sweet, delicate flavor. Pkt. 10c.

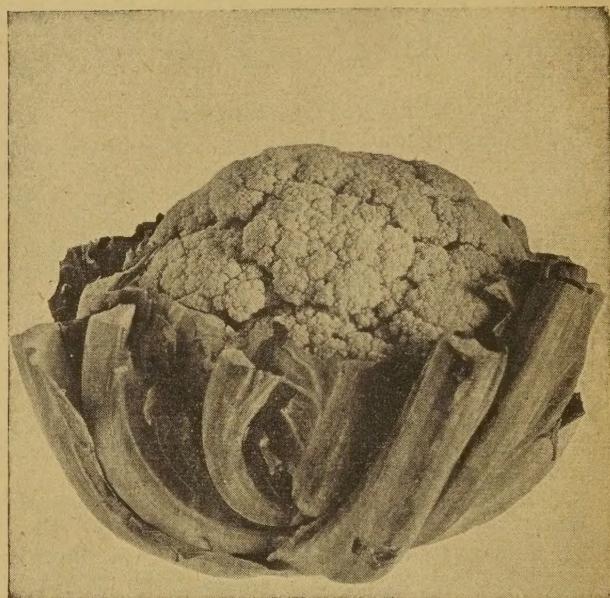
Danvers, Half Long. 75 days. Very productive and popular for home and market garden; much used for shipping. Roots bright deep orange, 6 to 7 in. long, 1 1/4 in. thick, uniformly tapered to the blunt end. Flesh bright orange, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c.

French Forcing (Earliest Short Horn). 60 days. Valuable for forcing and for out-of-door culture for early market. Tops small. Roots reddish-orange; small, globular, become 1 1/2 in. in diameter; flesh reddish-orange, of high quality. Pkt. 10c.

Imperator. 77 days. Roots 8 to 10 inches long, and 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 inches across at shoulder. Cylindrical in shape and usually well stump-rooted. Color, deep orange. Pkt. 10c.

Long Orange. 85 days. A heavy cropper on light soils; much grown for stock. Roots scarlet-orange; 10 to 12 in. long, 2 in. thick at the top, tapered, pointed. Pkt. 10c.

Ox-heart or Guerande. 75 days to produce roots of good table size. Especially desirable for field culture on heavy soil; good keeper and much used for stock feed. Roots scarlet-orange; broad, blunt, heart-shaped; become 4 1/2 to 5 in. long; easily harvested. Pkt. 10c.



KNOX'S FAMOUS CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower is grown the same as cabbage, but requires more fertile soil, and like cabbage and lettuce, is not a good summer crop. There are two good seasons for sowing cauliflower seed; for fall and winter sow the seed in June and July, for spring sow in September and October. Transplant the plants when they are about six weeks old, and always keep them in a thriving condition. If large or old plants are used and if they are not kept growing constantly, some will head prematurely and others will go to seed.

Danish Giant, Dry Weather. 65 days. Dependable variety to plant at the same time as Early Snowball, the crop being ready when Snowball has been harvested; one of the most dependable in adverse, dry weather. Plants dwarf, short stemmed; larger than Early Snowball. Heads large; 6 to 7 in. across, commonly weigh 2 lbs., white with tinge of cream; of splendid quality. Pkt. 25c.

Early Snowball. 52 days. The best for greenhouse forcing, early market and shipping. Plants very dwarf. Heads snow white; deep, smooth, compact; about 6 in. across and weigh 1 1/2 to 2 lbs.; the standard of excellence in cauliflower. Pkt. 25c.

CHICORY

Large Rooted or Coffee. Roots mature in 4 to 5 months. Dried roots used as substitute for and adulterant of coffee. Roots 12 to 14 in. long, 2 1/2 in. thick at top; tapered. Pkt. 10c.

Witloof or French Endive. One of the best and most attractive of salad vegetables; grown largely by market gardeners and shippers. The carefully trimmed roots when buried upright in damp sand and given the proper conditions each produce a handsome, compact cluster 4 to 5 in. long of blanched leaves which are tender and have a rich, mildly acrid flavor. Pkt. 10c.

VEGETABLE SEEDS



BROCCOLI

BROCCOLI, CAULIFLOWER TYPE

Similar to cauliflower in color, character of foliage, form, and size of heads. It requires a long growing season and is especially suited to California and other Pacific Coast states.

January	March Late	April
February	March Early	St. Valentine
Christmas	November-December	

Pkts. 10c each.

Christmas Calabrese, Green Sprouting. The leading variety for shippers, also used largely by market gardeners and in home gardens. A tall branching plant forms a central head of bluish green flower buds resembling a loose head of cauliflower. After the main head is removed, side branches continue to develop throughout the season, and frequently form small heads, which, with the stems, are cut and served in the same way as asparagus. It is a highly desirable, delicious vegetable, steadily gaining in favor. Pkt. 10c.



CELERY

Celery seed should be sown indoors from February 20th to April 20th, or outdoors in April. Cover lightly, keep the beds moist, almost to wetness, and the temperature should not exceed 60 degrees. Outdoors it is sometimes necessary to furnish partial shade with lattice work that admits about half the sunlight. Keep the small plants well watered and free from weeds. Transplant when 4 inches high, cutting off the tops as well as part of the roots. The soil must be rich and moist or else water should be available for irrigation. Transplant the last of June or first of July, although it is sometimes possible to mature a crop set out as late as the middle of August. In setting, dig trenches 5 inches deep, 2 feet apart. Plant 1 foot apart along both sides of trench. Water often and keep the weeds down by cultivation and hoeing. Blanching is done by heaping up with soil or with two wide boards placed on each side of the rows and held in place by stakes or wire hoops at the top. The latter method is necessary when blanching in hot weather for the early market. Be careful not to disturb the plant while wet, as this increases the tendency to rust.

Giant Pascal. Matures late. Desirable for home and market garden. Plant large and compact. Leaf stalks long, thick and solid; of unsurpassed rich, nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Yellow Self-Blanching Dwarf. Standard market and shipping sort. Plants medium sized, stocky; 20 to 24 in. tall; leaf stalks thick, solid, blanch readily and of sweet, nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Plume or Wonderful. Early and very desirable for home and market garden. Plants medium sized; stocky, full hearted and compact; with thick solid stalks which blanch readily and are of the finest table quality. Pkt. 10c.

Utah or Golden Crisp. An excellent variety for fall use, maturing about a week or ten days earlier than Giant Pascal. Plants sturdy, compact and exceptionally solid. Stems are broad but thick and well rounded. Of fine quality and rich, nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c.

White Plume. Valuable for early market. Foliage green tinted white; stalks and foliage blanch very readily to snowy-white. Pkt. 10c.

Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague. Turnip-rooted celery. Roots 3 to 4 in. diameter; globular; fairly smooth; stalks hollow, dark green. Pkt. 10c.



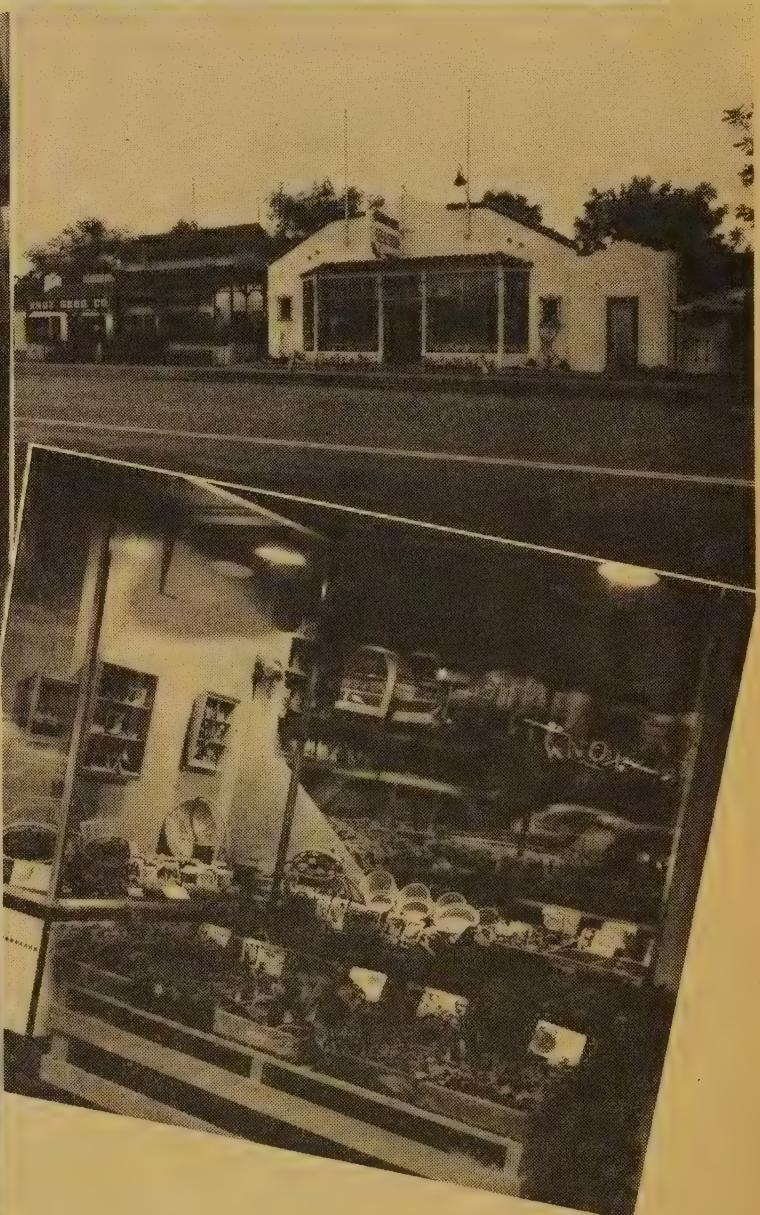
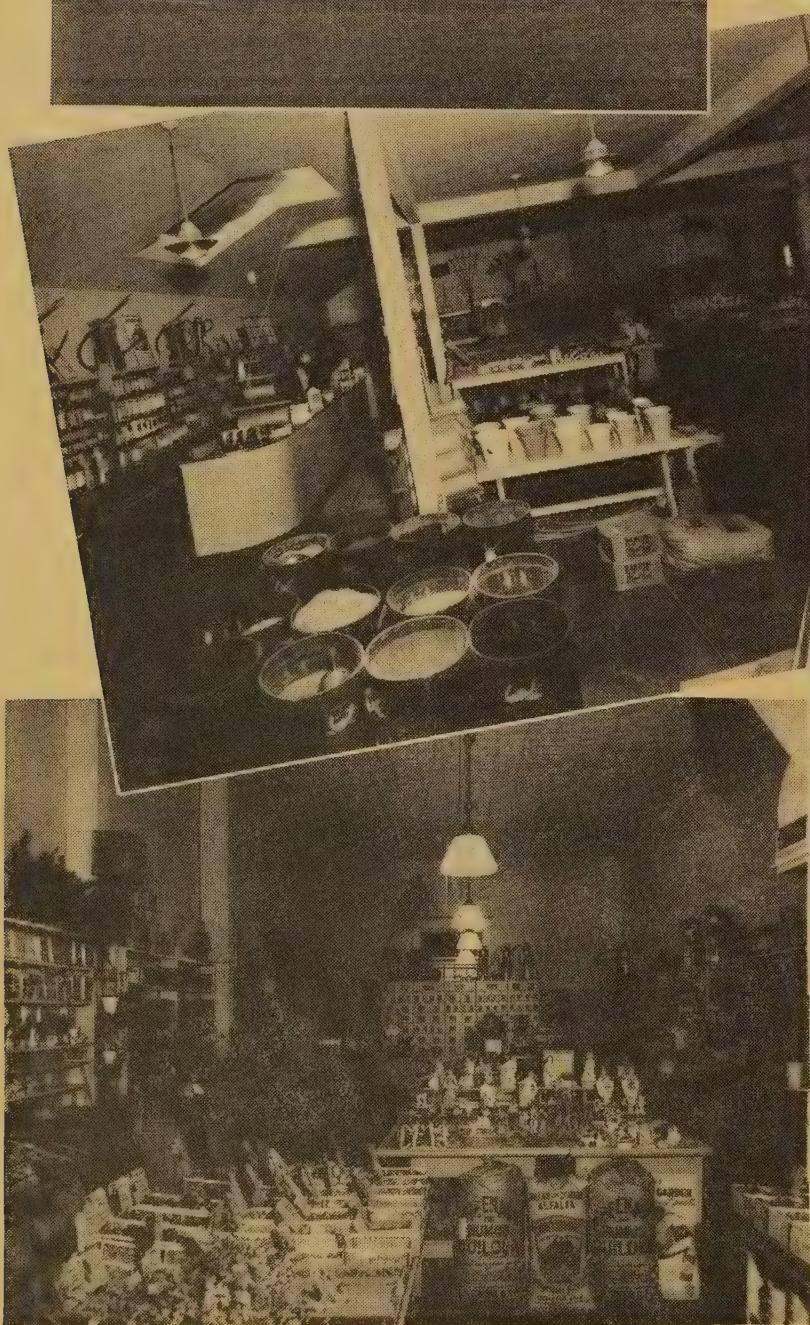
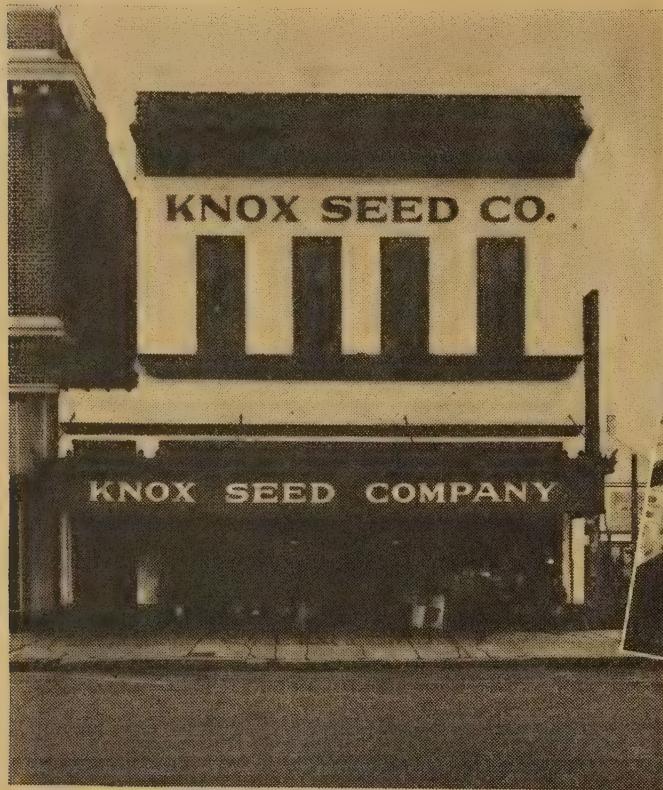
SWISS CHARD

SWISS CHARD

Swiss Chard is one of the easiest vegetables to grow. Planted in the springtime it will grow one whole year before running to seed, and produce an abundance of green leaves the whole year. The broad, white stalks can be cooked like asparagus and the green leaves used the same as spinach. In picking always pick the largest outside leaves and the plant will continue to produce leaves from the center. It is also one of the best greens to plant for poultry, as it will produce more greens with less care and through a longer season than anything else.

White. Grown for the leaves only, and cooked like spinach. The midrib is prepared like asparagus. It is hardy and productive, with broad green leaves and large white midribs or chards of excellent quality; sown at different seasons of the year, giving successive greens. Pkt. 10c.

Lucullus. A peculiarly delicious variety having green leaves which are remarkably crimped and curled, like savoy-leaved cabbage. The chards are white and broad but not so broad as the common variety, although equally fine in flavor. Pkt. 10c.

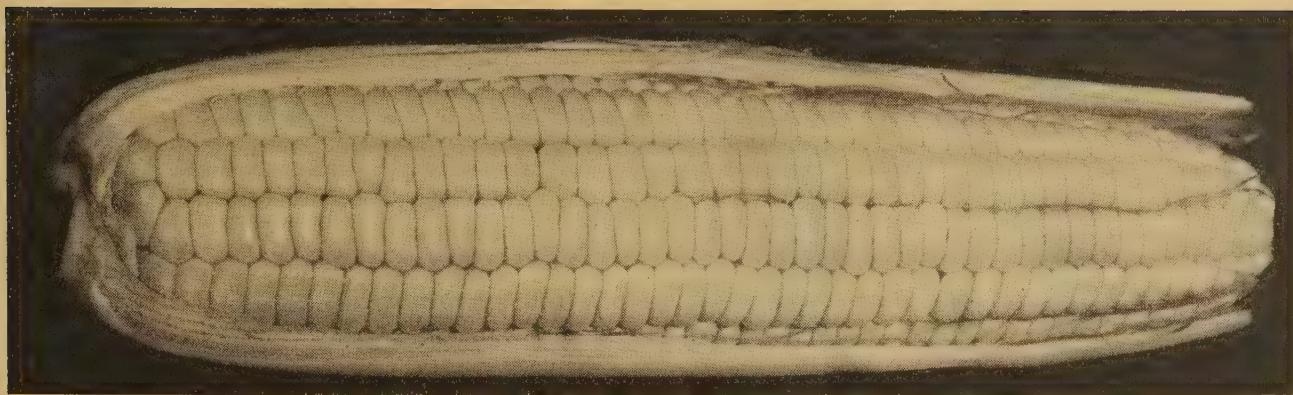


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Knox Seed Stores at the Following Locations:
Top, 509 E. Weber Ave., Stockton, Calif.
Center, 10 West Harding Way, Stockton, Calif.
Bottom, 810 Tenth Street, Modesto, Calif.

VEGETABLE SEEDS



COLLARDS

Georgia, Southern or Creole. Non-heading form of the cabbage family very generally grown for greens in home and market gardens in the South. Plant 2 to 3 feet tall, erect, spreading, and with numerous large leaves; forms at the top a loose cluster or head of tender leaves. Pkt. 10c.

CHERVIL

Curled. Similar to parsley, but of more delicate texture. Leaves bright, rich green; finely divided and curled; pungent, aromatic; used for garnishing and flavoring. Pkt. 10c.

CHIVES

Allium Schoenoprasum. Small perennial of the onion family; readily propagated from seeds; leaves used in salads and for flavoring soups and stews; flowering plant is decorative. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET CORN

One of the garden's sweetest vegetables. Plant from February 15th to August 1st, in rows 3 feet apart, drop 6 or 7 kernels in hills every 18 inches in the row and thin out to two of the healthiest plants in each hill when about 5 inches high. Break off all side shoots except the two top ones as they will produce the largest and best ears. Corn is at its very best when picked and eaten within an hour, but it is extremely important that it be picked just at the right time, especially when not too old. Frequent planting of several varieties in succession will keep a good supply available all summer.

Sweet or Table Varieties

Alameda Sweet. 95 days. The standard market variety used in California and the most reliable for climatic conditions here; developed by selection by the market gardeners in Alameda County, California, from Early Mammoth. Plants short and stocky with large dark green leaves; ears 10 to 14 rowed, snowy white, of excellent quality and covered with a strong husk. Pkt. 10c.

Bantam Evergreen (Golden). 95 days. Thrifty, productive, valuable for canning and market. Stalks 6 to 7 feet tall. Ears large, 7½ to 8 inches long with 14 to 18 rows of deep, compact kernels that are rich golden cream in color, of good flavor, and have the "Evergreen" quality of remaining in table condition a long time. Pkt. 10c.

Black Mexican. 93 days. Home garden variety of splendid quality. Plants 6½ feet tall. Ears 8 to 9 in. long; 8 rowed; very uniform. Kernels clear white at table stage; tender and of a rich sweet flavor; become uniform blue-black when ripe. Pkt. 10c.

Country Gentleman. 110 days. Heavy yielding variety with Evergreen character. Valuable for home, market garden and especially for canning. Plants 6½ to 7 ft. tall, commonly with two or more ears. Ears 7½ to 9 in. long, 2 in. thick; set solid with irregular rows of kernels. These are white, shoe-peg form, very deep; sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c.

Early Evergreen. 98 days. Very valuable canning and market sort about one week earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, from which it was developed. Plants 6½ to 7 ft. tall. Ears about

7½ in. long, 2½ in. thick with 14 to 20 rows of very deep, white, sweet, tender kernels that remain fresh and tender remarkably long. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Bantam. 83 days. The best strain of Golden Bantam offered to the trade. As early as Sunshine and of incomparably better quality. Plants dwarf; 4½ to 5 ft. tall; very productive, commonly bearing two ears. Ears 6 to 7 in. long; strictly 8 rowed; very uniform. Kernels rich golden yellow, very tender, sweet and of splendid rich flavor. Pkt. 10c.

Oregon Evergreen. 95 days. Earlier than Stowell's and, like it, is very fine and sweet. It is very popular in Southern California for producing corn through the winter. It is a good canning variety and also a good late corn in the North. Ears medium to large, 12 to 18 rowed; kernels pure white; husks firm and strong, protecting the ear in a large measure from the corn ear worm and allowing long distance shipping. It will remain in good edible condition longer than any other variety. Pkt. 10c.

Stowell's Evergreen. 105 days. Standard late variety very valuable for canning and much grown for market. Plants 7 to 7½ ft. tall. Ears 8 in. long; 2¼ to 2½ in. thick, 14 to 20 rowed. Kernels very deep, white, sweet and tender and remain in table condition a long time. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Country Gentleman. Ninety-two days from planting to eating. Height of stalk, 7 to 8 feet. The result of 10 years' breeding in crossing White Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam. This new variety is identical in stalk and ear characteristics with regular Country Gentleman, except for its golden color. The fine flavor and rich color of the Bantam parent has been retained. Stalks sturdy, often with two ears. Kernels very deep, narrow, tender, arranged irregularly without row formation. This variety is distinct from Golden Cream, as it has a much larger, more attractive ear with the typical Country Gentleman kernel pattern. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Early Market. Seventy-five days. Height, 5 feet. One of the best extra early yellow varieties for home and market garden. Ears have strong husks; 8 to 12 rowed. Kernels golden yellow, medium, tender, sweet, and of good flavor. Very prolific for so early a variety. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Cross Bantam. Edible in 88 days. This hybrid is undoubtedly one of the best and most prolific of the yellow sweet corns. The ears are 8 to 10 inches long with 14 to 16 rows of kernels, slightly lighter in color and yielding about 40 per cent more marketable ears than Golden Bantam. Grows 5 to 6 feet high with sturdy stalks and deep green foliage. Pkt. 10c. Write for quantity prices.

Marcross 39. This is a splendid, new, hybrid top cross variety of early yellow sweet corn. It is exceptionally early, maturing about five days earlier than Golden Bantam or about 75 days from time of planting. The ears are of deep golden yellow, 6 to 7 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of good large kernels which are very sweet and of a fine flavor.

The plant produces a good, strong stalk and root system and is quite resistant to wilt. It is also more drought resistant than many other early varieties.

Marcross 39 is a very heavy yielder, with the ears placed well up on the stem, making it easy to pick, and should prove very popular with both the market and home gardener. Pkt. 10c.



ANTROL Kills Sweet and Grease Eating Ants

A SCIENTIFIC METHOD, SAFE, SURE, PERMANENT

Antrol is easy to use, economical, safe around children and pets. Consists of small glass containers from which worker ants carry special Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. The ant family is often killed at the source—the only way to get permanent relief. Controls both sweet and grease-eating ants. Guaranteed. Proved in over a million homes. Prices: Antrol Ready-filled set, contains 4 filled feeders, 50c; Antrol Regular Set, 4 containers and 4-oz. bottle syrup, enough for 2 fillings.....75c Antrol Syrup for refilling, 4-oz. bottle, 30c. Pint bottle, 60c. Prices postpaid.



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Can be used inside or outside the house.

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Kills both sweet and grease eating ants, contains two kinds of specially prepared material. Each 10c, postpaid. Can be used inside or outside the house.

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Attracts and kills snails and slugs. Snarol may also be used to control Sowbugs, Cutworms, Earwigs, etc. A ready-prepared bait meal that is non-injurious to vegetation when used as directed. Retains its effectiveness for from five to ten days after being put out. 1-lb. packages, 25c; 2½-lb. packages, 50c; 6-lb. packages, \$1.00; 10-lb. bags, \$1.50; 50-lb. bags, \$5.50. Postage extra.



ANTROL SOWBUG-CUTWORM CONTROL

An especially prepared bait made very attractive to these hard to control pests and used by commercial and home gardeners everywhere. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Packed in cans with convenient pouring spout.

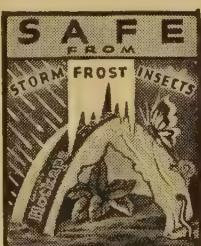
8 oz. can, 35c; 12 oz. can, 45c. Prices postpaid.



Do as successful market growers do — Place patented Germaco HOT-KAPS — strong little hothouses — over seeds (or over plants when transplanting). Completely protect from destructive frosts, storms, insects — maintain perfect mulch. Increase yield from 18% to 51%, ripen plants three weeks earlier.

Quick, easy to set, instructions on package. 25 Hotkaps, 50c. 250 for \$3.50. Setter free. Beat everyone with first vegetables, flowers. Buy Germaco HOTKAPS from us today. MARKET GROWERS: GERMACO HOTKAPS help you have sure crops, highest out-of-season prices, bigger profits. 1000 for \$11.00.

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Stop the shock and wilt usually inevitable after transplanting all kinds of plants. . . . Simple, Safe, Economical to use. ½ oz. packet 25c, 1 oz. can 50c, 3 oz. can \$1.00, 1 lb. can \$4.00.

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Prevent and kill destructive pests with HARCO Hand Sprayer. Only professional-type Sprayer priced so low. Long extension rod quickly sends insecticides onto tops of tall shrubs, reaches undersides of small plants, penetrates hard-to-reach places. Durably made, trouble-free. Sprays up, down, sideways without adjustment.

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HAYES JR. SPRAY GUN

Makes 3 gallons of mixed spray material at a time. Sprays up, down, sideways. Just attach HAYES JR. to garden hose, turn on the hydrant, lightly press the conveniently long lever — and HAYES JR. sprays! Gives efficient performance of heavy, expensive equipment. Operates on water pressure from 30 to 175 pounds. No moving parts to wear out or break—insures long life and satisfactory service. Price only \$5.95.

HAYES 25 TO 1 PROPORTIONS

To apply liquid and soluble fertilizers, lawn moth solutions, insecticides and fungicides, etc.

only \$1.95



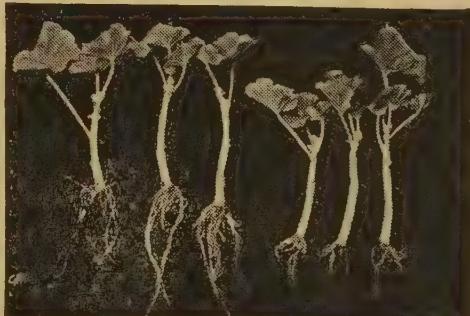
HAYES-ETTE Self Mixing SPRAYER

Simply attach to garden hose, lightly press a button and HAYES-ETTE efficiently sprays up, down, sideways. Capacity 1½ gallons. Operates on 20 to 150-pound water pressure. Weighs a little over a pound, but efficiently does work of many larger sprayers.

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ROOTONE, the plant hormone powder. Dip cuttings in Rootone before planting to give faster, better, more successful rooting. Mix flower, vegetable or grass seed with Rootone before planting to give faster growth and stronger roots. Easy to use. ¼ oz. packet 25c. 2 oz. jar \$1.00. 1 lb. can \$5.00.

Geranium Cuttings. Treated and Untreated

VEGETABLE SEEDS

CUCUMBER

Plant from February 15th to July 15th in hills 4 feet apart each way, dropping from 8 to 10 seeds per hill, and cover an inch deep. When they are about 5 inches high and danger of insects is past, thin out, leaving only four of the largest and healthiest plants to each hill. Cucumbers are extremely easy to grow and a few hills will produce an abundance for an average family. They are of very rapid growth, maturing from 6 to 8 weeks from date of planting. Keep the crop picked, when large enough for use, whether required or not; otherwise, if left to ripen, they will stop bearing.



Boston Pickling. 60 days. Splendid pickling and slicing sort. Fruits medium dark green; black spined, 6 to 7 in. long, 2½ in. thick, symmetrical, only slightly tapered. **Pkt. 10c.**

Chicago Pickling. 60 days. Valuable pickling and slicing variety. Fruits deep medium green; black spined; 6 to 7 in. long, 2½ to 2¾ in. thick; tapered very slightly toward each end; uniform. **Pkt. 10c.**

Davis Perfect. 68 days. Splendid dark green slicing variety particularly valuable for shipping. Fruits very dark green; retain color long after picking; white spined; 9 to 11 in. long, 2½ in. thick; somewhat tapered at both ends; very few seeds. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Fortune. 66 days. One of the most desirable slicing sorts; extensively grown for shipping. Fruits very dark green, color retained a long time after harvest; white spined; 8 to 9 in. long, 2½ in. thick; only slightly tapered; very uniform. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early Short Green or Early Frame. 56 days. Splendid for pickling and for slicing; very popular for home gardens. Fruits bright medium green, black spined; 6 to 7 in. long, 2½ in. thick; uniform; blunt. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early White Spine. 60 days. The most popular white spined cucumber for the home garden; extensively grown for shipping. Fruits medium dark green; remain in good condition remarkably long; 7 in. long, 2½ in. thick; slightly tapered; blunt. **Pkt. 10c.**

Improved Long Green. 72 days. The most popular and one of the best for the home garden; particularly desirable for slicing. Fruits rich dark green, black spined; 12 in. long, 2¼ to 2¾ in. thick; straight; cylindrical; w.th sew seeds. **Pkt. 10c.**

Klondike. 64 days. Very desirable for shipping. Fruits handsome; very dark green, white spined; 7 to 8 in. long, 2½ in. thick; cylindrical. **Pkt. 10c.**

Lemon. 65 days. Of superior quality for slicing and general salad use; fine for pickles. Fruits deep lemon yellow, black spined; become 3 to 3½ in. long and almost as thick; blunt. **Pkt. 10c.**

Small Gherkin. Of superior quality for pickles. This is the true West India gherkin, which is a species distinct from the true cucumber. Very prolific; fruits for pickles are produced in about 60 days. Fruits pale green, prickly over entire surface; become 1½ to 2 in. long; oval; very uniform; seeds numerous and small. **Pkt. 10c.**

DANDELION

Improved Thick Leaved. Very superior strain. Makes vigorous, very compact growth. Produces a spreading rosette of leaves 18 to 24 in. across; leaves very numerous, thick in texture and blanch readily. **Pkt. 10c.**

ENDIVE

Broad Leaved Batavian or Escarolle. Grown in market garden and for shipping. Plants large, leaves broad, thick, somewhat twisted; heart compact, blanches readily. **Pkt. 10c.**

Green Curled, Green Ribbed. A variety with deeply cut leaf margins, but not curled as is Moss Curled. It is medium large in size and blanches well at the heart in late summer and fall. The mid-ribs or stems are pure green. **Pkt. 10c.**

Large Green Curled, Pink Ribbed (also known as Large Curled Pancalier). A late, coarsely toothed variety of good size, which forms a good, blanched heart in the late fall. The mid-rib or leaf stem is tinged with rose. **Pkt. 10c.**



KALE

KALE or BORECOLE

Dwarf Green Curled. Very hardy. Plants become 12 to 15 in. tall with 30 in. spread; compact. Leaves deep yellowish-green, large, finely curled and compact; plume-like. **Pkt. 10c.**

Jersey or Thousand Headed. Immensely productive sort much grown for chicken feed and for stock. Plants tall, sometimes attain height of 6 ft. or more; much branched and tree-like and bear an abundance of thick, smooth, deep green leaves. **Pkt. 10c.**

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Very hardy. Plants upright, 30 in. tall, with numerous large, deep yellowish-green, finely curled, compact plume-like leaves. Aside from habit, similar to Dwarf Green Curled. **Pkt. 10c.**

KOHL RABI

Early Purple Vienna. 60 days. Standard early sort. Plants small, leaves dark green with profuse purple staining. Bulbs flattened globe-shape, best for use when 2 to 2½ in. diameter, but become larger; exterior purple, but flesh white, mild, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 10c.**

Early White Vienna (for forcing). Produces bulbs of 2½ in. in diameter 55 to 60 days after seed is sown out of doors. The standard sort for forcing and for home and market garden use. Plants very small, leaves medium green. Bulbs flattened globe-shape, pale green; used when of 2 to 2½ in. diameter, but grow much larger; interior white, mild, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 10c.**

VEGETABLE SEEDS



EGGPLANT, BLACK BEAUTY

EGGPLANT

Black Beauty. Popular home and market sort. Plants thrifty, 24 to 30 in. tall, commonly bear 4 to 6 large fruits, which are smooth, broad egg-shape; uniform; very rich dark purple and retain the color a long time. Pkt. 10c.

Large New York Purple. The standard home and market sort. Plants are large, 30 to 36 in. tall; very productive, commonly bearing 4 to 6 or more large, handsome, dark purple, symmetrical, broad, egg-shaped fruits. Pkt. 10c.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL and POT HERBS

Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*). Annual, 12 to 18 in. tall; chiefly grown for aromatic seeds used in flavoring. (Not the same as Florence Fennel, which is sometimes called Sweet Anise.) Pkt. 10c.

Basil, Sweet (*Ocimum basilicum*). Annual, 20 to 24 in. tall; entire plant has somewhat spicy aroma; used for seasoning; oil used in perfumes. Pkt. 10c.

Borage (*Borago officinalis*). Coarse, hairy annual 2 feet tall; large, thick leaves used as pot herb and for flavoring; blue flowers highly decorative and used for garnishing; good bee plant. Pkt. 10c.

Caraway (*Carnum carui*). Biennial; produces rosette of leaves similar to carrot first year, and branched flowering stems 24 in. tall the second year; grown chiefly for aromatic seeds and volatile oil. Pkt. 10c.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*). Annual, 15 in. tall; grown for seeds which are used in medicine and by bakers and confectioners for flavoring. Pkt. 10c.

Dill, Mammoth (*Anethum graveolens*). Annual, about 2 ft. tall; of strong aromatic odor and mildly pungent flavor; chiefly grown for seed clusters, used in making dill pickles. Pkt. 10c.

Fennel, Sweet (*Foeniculum officinale*). Perennial usually treated as annual; 3 to 4 ft. tall; of aromatic odor and sweet pungent flavor; seeds used for flavoring confections and medicines; differs chiefly from Florence Fennel in not having swollen leaf bases. Pkt. 10c.

Lavender (*Lavandula spica*). Half hardy perennial, 2 to 2½ ft. tall, of a delicate aromatic odor; flower stalks dried and used in perfume and to scent linens in the home. Pkt. 10c.

Marjoram, Sweet (*Origanum marjorana*). Tender, bushy perennial, 12 in. high, of aromatic odor and pungent flavor; chiefly grown for tender young leaves, used in seasoning. Pkt. 10c.

Rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*). Hardy perennial, 2 ft. tall, of fragrant odor and warm, bitter flavor; leaves used in seasoning and extracted oil used in perfumery. Pkt. 10c.

Sage, Broad Leaf (*Salvia officinalis*). Hardy, spreading perennial; 12 to 15 in. tall; of strong, pleasant aromatic odor and mildly pungent flavor; the most commonly used of all the herbs for seasoning. Pkt. 10c.

Savory, Summer (*Satureia hortensis*). Annual about 15 in. tall; entire plant aromatic; very popular for seasoning. Pkt. 10c.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*). Hardy perennial; about 10 in. tall; of strong agreeable aromatic odor and pungent flavor; used in medicine and for seasoning culinary preparations. Pkt. 10c.

FENNEL

Florence (Sweet Anise). Grown in home and market gardens. Plant 3½ to 4 ft. tall. Chiefly grown for the bulb-like structure formed by the enveloping thickened bases of the stalks of the lower leaves. This is aromatic and of a delicate sweet flavor. Sweet Fennel is quite different and forms no "bulbs". Pkt. 10c.

LEEK

Giant Musselburg. Early. Very large with long white stem and large, medium green leaves. Not so hardy as Monstrous Carentan. Pkt. 10c.

Large Flag. Early. A popular gardener's variety, with long, thick, well-blanced stems. Leaves a trifle lighter green than those of Monstrous Carentan. Similar to London or American Flag. Pkt. 10c.

Monstrous Carentan. A very popular variety; very hardy. The pure white stem is a trifle longer but not as thick as Large Rouen. Dark green leaves. Pkt. 10c.

KNOX'S LETTUCE

The ground for lettuce should be prepared the same as celery, that is, trenches should be dug about 5 inches deep and 2 feet apart. If seed is used it should be drilled 1 inch deep along the edges and both sides of the trench. When the plants are about 1 inch high they should be thinned to 12 inches apart, and the plants that are pulled can be transplanted to other parts of the garden. When irrigating, run the water at the bottom of the trenches, let it stand and sub-irrigate. Do not under any circumstances allow the water to cover the plants, as it will cause Stem Rot.

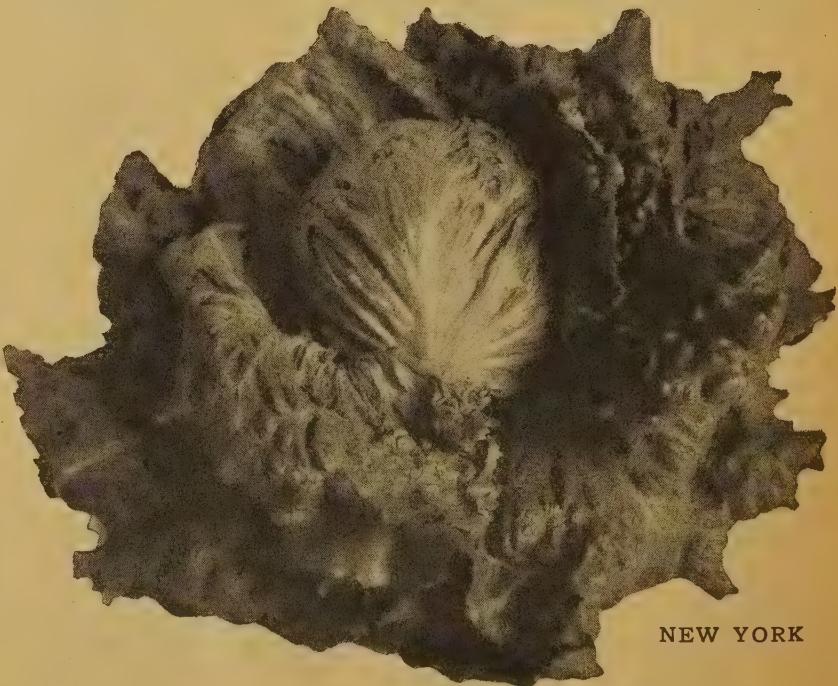
Heading Varieties

Imperial No. 615. A recent development of the U. S. D. A., resistant to brown blight. Used principally in Imperial Valley for shipment during mid-winter, but used elsewhere on the Pacific Coast for heading during cool weather. Like other winter heading types, it grows very large and coarse in warm weather and tipburns easily. Plant rather large, spreading, light grayish green. Leaf quite smooth and fairly thick. Heads good size, well folded, and firm in cool weather. Pkt. 10c.

New York No. 515. Similar in habit and head formation to New York No. 12, but color is brighter green and the head somewhat better formed and smoother. Sure-heading and resists tipburn in warm weather as well as any firm heading lettuce. At present used principally for summer lettuce near Pacific Ocean on land not infected with brown blight, but with distinct promise in all sections of the country for spring head lettuce. Not well adapted to fall harvest due to tendency to bolt under unfavorable conditions. Pkt. 10c.

Imperial No. 847, b. s. The newest of the Imperial varieties resistant to brown blight. Crisp heading plants of medium size. Leaves smooth, thick, medium light green. Heads round, well folded, firm with low seed stalk. Pkt. 10c.

California Cream Butter, b. s. 75 days. Popular over the entire country, particularly with market gardeners; especially



VEGETABLE SEEDS

LETTUCE (Continued)

valuable for cool season culture. Plant large with thick, dark green leaves tinged with brown and spotted. Forms very large, globular head which is rich golden yellow inside, buttery and of best quality. Pkt. 10c.

Great Lakes. 90 days. An outstanding all 'round crisp head of Iceberg type lettuce for all sections and all seasons. Especially valuable as a summer lettuce as it stands the heat and sun and is remarkably slow to throw seed stalks. Heads are small, flattened and oblong to triangular in shape. The leaves fold completely over the heads, which are solid even before they attain full size. Foliage is veined and a distinctive dark green. Average weight of heads, $\frac{3}{8}$ lb.; quality and texture are very good. Pkt. 25c.

New York Special No. 12. An early variety which does well in midsummer and is an even and well-bred selection. It is a trifle lighter in color than other strains of New York, but is popular with shippers. Pkt. 10c.

Loose Leaved Varieties

Chicken Lettuce. Very hardy, rapid growing, medium light green, non-heading butter type which produces flower stalks early and furnishes an abundance of leaves over a long period of growth. Pkt. 10c.

Early Curled Simpson, w. s. Early. Also well known as "White Seeded Simpson". Very hardy and dependable; particularly popular for home gardens. Plant large, compact; bright, light, lustrous green; leaves broad, frilled, firm, crisp, sweet and of good quality. Pkt. 10c.



GRAND RAPIDS

Grand Rapids, b. s. Very early. Hardy, disease resistant; the most widely used and best adapted variety for greenhouse forcing. Plants large, upright, compact and handsome; bright, solid light green; leaves large, broad, margin much waved and frilled; very tender and sweet when grown under glass. Pkt. 10c.

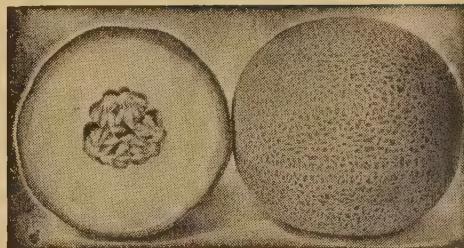
Cos or Romaine Lettuce

White Paris Self-folding, w. s. 77 days. Most popular variety for the home and market garden; likewise the best for forcing. Plants medium large and upright; medium light green with firm, spoon formed straight edged outer leaves and upright, loaf-shaped, well folded firm head; 8 to 9 in. tall, which is whitish-green inside with heavy, white, brittle midribs; hard and crisp in texture but very sweet and considered by some the standard of excellence in lettuce. Pkt. 10c.

MUSKMELO or CANTALOUP

One Ounce Will Plant 50 Hills
Ask for Quantity Price

After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam, in hills about 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the vigor of the variety and richness of the soil. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to the hill. Cover firmly with about 1 inch of fine soil. When plants begin to crowd and the danger from the striped beetle is over, thin out, leaving only the four strongest plants to the hill. Give shallow cultivation frequently, until runners grow to such an extent as to make this impracticable. The quality of melons is dependent largely upon weather conditions and the vigor of vines; unfavorable weather and unhealthy vines produce a poorly flavored fruit. To induce early fruiting, pinch the ends of laterals.



Orange Fleshed Varieties

Burrell's Gem. 100 days. A name under which Defender has achieved wide popularity; also known as Ordway Pink Meat. Generally considered the standard of excellence in shipping melons. Fruits oval, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. and with uniform heavy netting. Flesh very thick; rich orange-yellow; sweet and aromatic. Pkt. 10c.

Cranshaw. If you really enjoy a good, mouth watering melon, plant this Cranshaw. It's a cross between the flavorful Persian and the meaty Casaba. Distinguished by its smooth skin, golden in color, its firm, thick salmon colored flesh, fine aroma and rich flavor. Pkt. 10c.

Hale's Best. 86 days. The earliest shipping melon and most valuable recent contribution to the melon shipping industry. This is the variety so extensively planted in Southern California and other melon growing districts of the Southwest for early shipping. Of outstanding merit for home and market garden use. Fruits broad oval, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; ribbing indistinct; entirely covered with heavy netting. Flesh very thick; salmon-orange; of sweet aromatic flavor. Pkt. 10c.

Hearts of Gold. 100 days. Standard shipping melon; very popular with market gardeners. Fruits $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in. long; almost round, with indistinct furrows, covered with grayish netting. Flesh very thick; deep salmon-orange; fine grained; sweet, juicy and of rich aromatic flavor. The same as Improved Hoodoo. Pkt. 10c.

Improved Perfecto. 90 days. Excellent shipping and market gardener's melon; immensely productive. Fruits $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, almost round; very uniform; solidly covered with grayish netting; no indication of ribbing. Flesh extremely thick, rich, deep salmon-orange; fine grained; juicy, sweet and of excellent aromatic flavor. Pkt. 10c.

Honey Rock (or Sugar Rock). Newly developed, somewhat variable, early variety which is increasing in popularity among market gardeners and shippers. Fruits 5 to 6 in. in diameter, round to slightly flattened; coarsely netted; rind very hard and brittle; flesh medium thick, deep salmon color, juicy, and of a sweet musky flavor. Comparatively little loss of fruits due to "growth cracks" during the ripening season. Pkt. 10c.

Persian, Small. 115 days. Requires long season to attain perfection; widely grown for market in California. Fruits globular, 6 to 8 in. diameter; skin very dark green; netted. Flesh thick, bright orange, of distinct, delightful flavor when melons are fully ripe. Pkt. 10c.

Tip Top. 86 days. Very profitable and most popular melon for nearby markets. Fruits large, roundish to broad-oval; commonly $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; skin slate-green ripening to yellowish; furrowed, but sparsely netted. Flesh thick, salmon-yellow, very juicy, sweet and of good rich flavor. Pkt. 10c.

New Mildew Resistant Cantaloupe No. 45. The melon is slightly oblong in shape and with a small showing of stripes at times. The net is very uniform and covers the entire fruit with the exception of the stripe which sometimes occurs. The flesh is of a deep, uniform orange with a comparatively small seed cavity as compared with some of the other Hales Best types. The melon has a particular advantage in the fact that it can be picked full slip and put on the market, or for eastern shipment it can be picked half slip. This assures a vine-ripened flavor which is a decided advantage. Pkt. 10c.

Green Fleshed Varieties

Netted Gem or Rocky Ford. 92 days. Well known, widely cultivated shipping and market garden sort. Fruits small, oval, about 5 in. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; show no ribbing; entirely covered with uniform netting. Flesh thick, green, sweet, juicy and of good flavor. Pkt. 10c.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

MUSKMELON (Continued)

Winter Varieties

Casaba, Golden Beauty. Attain full size in 120 days; require semi-tropical conditions for best development. Extensively grown in California for local trade and long distance shipment. Fruits large, globular, 6 to 8 in. diameter; skin golden yellow, tough, wrinkled. Flesh very thick, white, juicy and sweet. Keeps well in storage. Pkt. 10c.

Honey Ball. 105 days. Splendid for home, market garden and shipping. Very productive. Fruits globular, 5 in. diameter, yellowish white, smooth, sparsely netted. Splendid shipper and keeps well in storage. Flesh silvery green, juicy, with sweet, honey-like flavor. The same as Nicholson's Honey Ball. Pkt. 10c.

Honey Dew Green Flesh. 115 days. Grown extensively in the warmer melon growing sections for local markets and distant shipment. Fruits broad and oval, 7 to 8 in. long and 6 in. diameter, nearly white, becoming creamy yellow; smooth with occasional net. Flesh thick, pale emerald green, sweet, juicy, with honey-like flavor. Keeps well in storage for considerable time. Pkt. 10c.



MUSHROOM SPAWN

Spore Culture. Mushroom is propagated by means of microscopic "spores" which correspond to the seeds of flowering plants. The spore culture we offer is from a selected strain, which insures uniformity, and is prepared in the form of bricks. Ask for prices.

MUSTARD

Chinese. Very hardy and vigorous; leaves broad oval, thick; deeply savoyed and crumpled. Pkt. 10c.

Fordhook Fancy (also known as Ostrich Plume). Vigorous, of comparatively upright habit; slow to produce seed stalks; leaves handsome, plume-like, bright green; seeds reddish-brown. Pkt. 10c.

Southern Giant Curled. Very hardy and the most popular for greens. Leaves large and wide, bright green and very curly on the edges. The plant, although slightly spreading, is quite upright in growth. Pkt. 10c.

OKRA or GUMBO

Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod. Standard medium early sort for home, market garden and canning. Plants 4 to 5 ft. tall; pods dark green, fleshy, tender; become 7 to 8 in. long, 1½ in. in diameter; distinctly ribbed and tapered. Pkt. 10c.

White Velvet. Early. Plants 3 ft. tall; pods white, fleshy and tender, slender; become 6 to 7 in. long and ½ in. in diameter; tapered, smooth, not ribbed. Pkt. 10c.

ONION

Onions are extremely hardy and will grow in any soil. No special knowledge or care is required, providing the soil is kept loose, and naturally onions, like anything else, will do better in good rich soil, well drained. For extra early onions the seed should be sown in beds from August 1st to October 1st. Transplant when they are as large as lead pencils, 5 inches apart during December and January, as the plants will be large enough by that time.

California Early Red is the earliest onion, maturing in May; the yellow, white and brown in June, and the Italian Red in July. A large percentage of the onions are grown along the rivers on bottom land and the seed is sown in December and January, drilled in rows 16 to 18 inches apart and later thinned to about 4 inches apart. About 4 pounds of seed are required to plant one acre. This crop matures during August and September. The brown and yellow varieties are the ones most extensively planted. If mildew should attack onions, dusting with sulphur will prevent it if applied in time.

Australian Brown. Standard market variety of notably long keeping quality; splendid for sets. Bulbs flat but rather deep in shape; skin thick and chestnut brown; flavor strong and flesh cooks dark. Pkt. 10c.

Prizetaker. (Same as Mammoth Yellow Spanish or Valencia.) The most widely grown of the sweet Spanish class. Enormously productive, widely grown for shipping. Bulbs large

globular; skin thin, glossy and of a lighter shade of yellow than Ohio and Southport Yellow Globes; flesh coarse but mild and sweet. Pkt. 10c.

Red Wethersfield. Standard late variety of splendid keeping quality; excellent for sets and for mature bulbs. Bulbs large, flat but rather deep; skin deep purplish-red; flesh white with faint pink flush; flavor strong. Pkt. 10c.

Southport Red Globe. Standard late variety used in large quantities in some markets; splendid keeper. Bulbs large, globe-shaped; skin thick, very deep purplish-red; flesh white with faint tinge of pink; flavor strong. Pkt. 10c.

Southport White Globe. Standard late variety of highest quality. Bulbs medium large, globular, firm; skin clear white; flesh clear white and fairly mild; keeps well but not so long as the standard colored globes. Pkt. 10c.

Southport Yellow Globe. Standard late variety of splendid keeping quality. Bulbs large, globular; skin deep orange-yellow; flesh fine grained; fairly strong. Pkt. 10c.

Sweet Spanish (Riverside Strain). The best of the very large, mild varieties, and while one of the original Spanish types, is a better keeper, having been selected for keeping qualities. It is deep amber-orange in color, with a small neck, and is globular. Pkt. 10c.

White Portugal (American Silverskin). Most widely used white onion for sets, pickling onions, mature bulbs and for bunching onions from seed. Bulbs of medium size, flat but fairly deep; pure white; flesh fine grained, firm and hard. A splendid keeper. Pkt. 10c.

Yellow Danvers, Flat. One of the hardiest, most easily grown and best keepers. Unexcelled for general purposes and especially valuable for sets. Bulbs medium large, flat but fairly thick; clear, bright yellow; flesh white with faint tint of yellow; firm and hard. Pkt. 10c.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Very popular and somewhat earlier than Ohio and Southport Yellow Globes. Bulbs medium large, globe-shaped, pure yellow; flesh white with faint tinge of yellow; firm and hard. Pkt. 10c.

Stockton Red. A very early onion. The seed is planted in August and transplanted in November and December. The onion will be ripe in June. Very mild. Pkt. 10c.

Stockton Yellow Half Globe. The earliest yellow onion. Seed should be sown in open beds in August and transplanted in November. Onion will be ripe in June and July. Our strain is the pure local Stockton Yellow, and is not produced outside of San Joaquin Valley. Pkt. 10c.

PARSLEY

Double Curled. Very handsome; rich, deep green with finely curled leaves. Pkt. 10c.

Extra Triple Curled (Moss Curled). Plant very compact, leaves very dark green and so finely cut and closely curled as to resemble tufts of moss. Aside from its value for flavoring and garnishing, the plant is decorative. Pkt. 10c.

Hamburg, Thick Rooted. Plain leaved variety which forms a large, thick, edible root. Pkt. 10c.

Plain or Single. The standard variety of plain leaved parsley. Leaves dark green, deeply cut but not curled. Pkt. 10c.

VEGETABLE SEEDS



PARSNIP

One ounce will sow 150 feet of row.

Use a deep, rich, sandy soil, although any deep, mellow, moderately rich soil will produce good roots. Sow as early in spring as possible in rows which are 1½ feet apart, covering firmly with ½ inch of fine soil. When plants are well up, thin to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently. Parsnip seed is slow to germinate; sowing should be made early and soil pressed down firmly over seeds.

Hollow Crown, Thick Shoulder. Roots 12 to 15 in. long, 3 in. thick at shoulder; tapered smooth. Pkt. 10c.

Short, Thick. Roots short and thick, about 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter, and only 6 or 8 inches long at thickened part. Tops only about half the size of Hollow Crown. Roots full crowned and rounded on top; neck small. Fully a month earlier than Hollow Crown. Tender, sweet, easy to pull. Delicate flavor. Pkt. 10c.

KNOX'S IMPROVED PEAS

Write for prices in large quantities.

One pound will sow 60 feet of row. Light, moderately rich soil is best for this crop. Sowing of the first early variety should be made in October, and the other varieties for successive crops. Plant every two weeks until the first of April. Peas are sown in single or double rows, from 2 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety or height to which they attain. Have the rows of the dwarf varieties 2 feet apart, and those of the medium sorts from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the tall varieties from 5 to 6 feet apart.

First Early and Early Varieties

American Wonder. 59 days. Very important early dwarf variety for the home garden; the same as Nott's Excelsior. Vines 12 to 14 in. high; dark green; very productive. Pods medium green, 3 in. long, ½ in. wide, plump, straight, blunt ended; seeds medium small, squarish, wrinkled, green; interior green. Pkt. 10c.

Hundredfold. 62 days. Prolific, large podded dwarf variety for home, market garden and shipping. Vines 18 in. tall, dark green. Pods borne singly; dark green, 4 in. long, ¾ in. wide, plump, tapered at tip. Seeds large, wrinkled, cream; interior yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Laxton's Progress. 60 days. Splendid variety for home, market garden and shipping. Vines dwarf, 20 in. tall, dark green. Prolific. Pods handsome, dark green, very large for dwarf variety; fully 4 in. long, ¾ in. wide, plump, tapered at end. Seeds large, wrinkled, cream; interior yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Little Marvel. 62 to 64 days. Unsurpassed in quality and productiveness; particularly valuable for the home garden. Vines 18 to 20 in. tall, dark green; very thrifty, very prolific. Pods dark green, 3 in. long, ½ in. wide, very plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium sized, distinctly wrinkled, green. Pkt. 10c.

Second Early Varieties

Alderman. 75 days. Splendid dark podded variety for home, market garden and shipping. Vines 4½ to 5 ft. tall, dark green. Pods dark green, 4½ to 5½ in. long, ¾ in. wide, plump, straight, tapered at tip. Seeds large, wrinkled, pear-shaped, green. More desirable than Duke of Albany and Admiral Beatty. Pkt. 10c.

Later Varieties

Telephone. 73 days. One of the best home and market garden sorts; sometimes used for canning. Vines 4 to 4½ ft. tall, medium green. Pods borne singly, rich medium green, 4½ in. long, ¾ in. wide, plump, straight, tapered at end. Dry seeds large, pear shaped, wrinkled, green; interior green. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy. 70 to 75 days. Very satisfactory for home, market garden and shipping. Vines 24 in. tall, thrifty; deep green. Pods deep green, 4½ in. long, ¾ in. wide, plump, tapered at end. Seeds large, wrinkled, green. This is a splendid, uniform stock recently developed by us. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Butter (Edible Pod). Edible pods, 72 days. Splendid for home and market garden. Vines 5 ft. tall, light green. Pods 5½ in. long, ½ in. wide, almost as thick (usable much smaller), smooth, curved or sickle-formed and pointed; fleshy and entirely free of parchment and fibre; brittle, stringless; delicious served in same manner as snap beans. Seeds medium small, wrinkled, green; interior green. Pkt. 10c.

Improved Stratagem. 78 days. Splendid home and market garden variety. Vines 30 in. tall, dark green. Pods dark green, 4½ in. long, ¾ in. wide, plump, straight, tapered at end. Seeds large, squarish, wrinkled, green; interior green. Pkt. 10c.

Melting Sugar (Edible Pod). Edible pods, 72 days. The best flat podded edible pod variety for home and market garden. Vines 4½ ft. tall, light green. Pods 4½ in. long, ¾ in. wide, flat, straight, tapered at end; fleshy, stringless, brittle, free of parchment, of splendid quality; used in the manner of snap beans. Seeds medium large, round, smooth, creamy white; interior yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Stride. Large podded shipping variety. About the same season as Stratagem. Vines about 2½ feet tall, dark green, and vigorous. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, dark green, pointed, slightly curved and plump. Pkt. 10c.



LAXTON'S PROGRESS

VEGETABLE SEEDS



PEPPER

Anaheim (Hot). Late; particularly adapted to culture in the South. Popular in home and market gardens and grown on commercial scale for drying and canning. Fruits 6 to 8 in. long, about an inch through, tapered; deep green becoming rich scarlet; mildly pungent. Pkt. 10c.

California Wonder (Sweet). 72 days; large, green fruits available practically as early as Ruby King. This is the standard of excellence in sweet peppers; much used, particularly by market growers and shippers. Plant thrifty, upright, heavily productive over a long season. Fruits handsome, very large, very smooth and regular; commonly 4½ in. long and 3½ to 4 in. through; deep green, becoming bright crimson; flesh extremely thick and firm, sweet throughout and of distinct flavor. Our stock is in a class by itself and definitely superior to that from other sources. Pkt. 10c.

Chinese Giant (Sweet). 80 days. The largest sweet pepper. Fruits 4½ to 5 in. long and of equal diameter; roundish, blunt at the ends, somewhat crumpled; deep green, becoming bright scarlet-red; mild and sweet throughout. Pkt. 10c.

Hungarian Yellow Wax (Hot). 60 days. Very early. Very desirable for home, market garden and canning. Plants small, heavily productive. Fruits 6 to 7 in. long, 2 in. thick, tapered, smooth, waxy light yellow, becoming bright red; flesh thick and pungent. Pkt. 10c.

Long Red Cayenne (Hot). 70 days. A leading sort for use in pickles, for canning and for drying. Plants large, very prolific. Fruits 5 in. long, ½ in. through, tapered; deep green, becoming bright red; very pungent. Pkt. 10c.

Pimiento (Sweet). 72 days. Standard variety for home and market garden, grown on large scale for canning whole. Plants large, upright, heavily productive. Fruits very smooth, regular heart-shaped, commonly about 3 in. long (easily cored for canning); deep green, becoming deep red; flesh very thick, sweet and of splendid flavor. Pkt. 10c.

KNOX'S PUMPKINS

Pumpkins are frequently planted in connection with a crop of field corn, and if you grow corn you may just as well grow pumpkins. They will grow best in soil kept moist by the dry farming method, as too much moisture will kill them. Plant the seed in open ground after the danger of frost is over, in hills 8 feet apart each way; drop from 8 to 10 seeds per hill and when the plants are about 5 inches high and danger of insect pests is past, thin to 3 or 4 of the healthiest plants. If irrigation is needed, run the water in ditches about 18 inches from the hill. About 3 pounds of seed will plant one acre.

California Field. Largely used for stock feeding. Fruits very large, somewhat variable in form and color. Pkt. 10c.

Green Striped Cushaw. Widely used for stock feeding. Fruits large, commonly become 18 to 20 in. long and weigh 12 lbs.; solid thick crookneck and round blossom end; smooth, white with green stripes and veining; shell thin; flesh thick, coarse, cream color. Pkt. 10c.

Large Yellow or Connecticut Field. The standard field pumpkin, grown for pies, canning and stock feed. Fruits very large, commonly 10 in. long, 12 in. diameter and weigh 20 lbs., sometimes much larger; skin smooth, deep orange-yellow; shell thin, hard; flesh thick, coarse, sweet and deep yellow. Pkt. 10c.

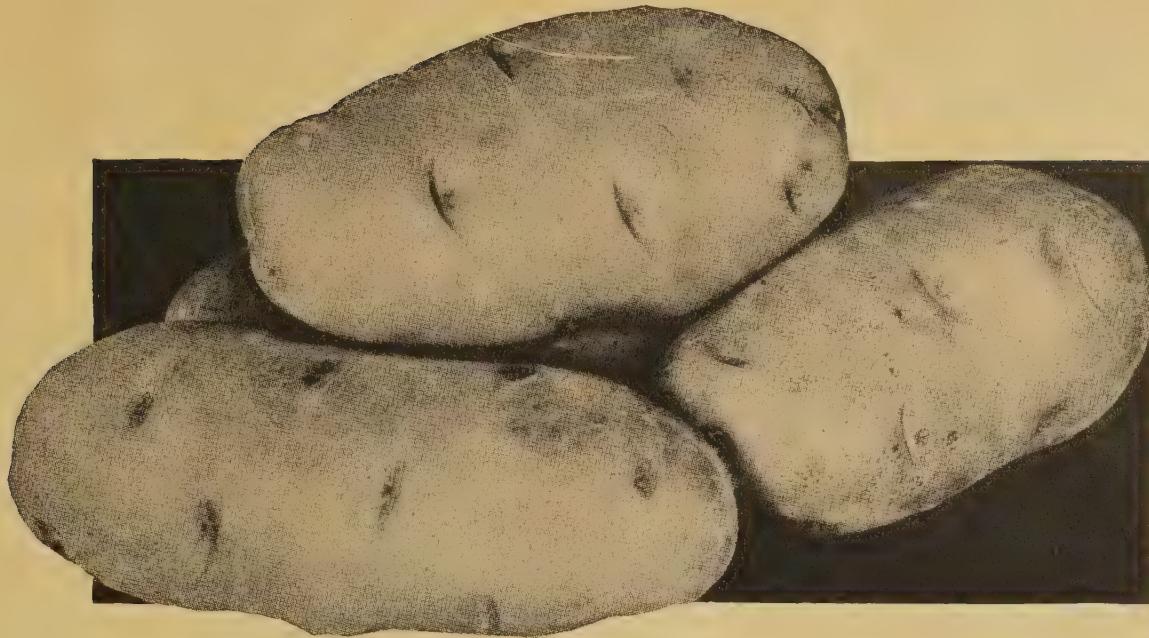
Mammoth King. Extremely productive and of high feeding value; sometimes used by canners; rather generally grown for stock feed. Fruits enormous, nearly spherical, commonly 20 in. through and weigh 60 lbs.; sometimes much larger; skin reddish-yellow; flesh thick, bright yellow, firm, rather coarse. Pkt. 10c.

Pie or Winter Luxury. Very popular home and market garden sort; about in season with Sugar or New England Pie. Fruits almost globular, commonly 7 to 8 in. long and 8 to 9 in. diameter and weigh 8 lbs.; skin light orange; not furrowed but with a netted, russety appearance; rind thin and easily cut; flesh very thick, yellow, firm and of splendid quality. Pkt. 10c.

Sugar or New England Pie. The earliest and best for pies; much grown in home and market gardens and for shipping. Fruits commonly 6 in. long and 8 to 9 in. diameter; flattened; furrowed; skin smooth, rich reddish-orange; rind hard; flesh thick, orange yellow, of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.



VEGETABLE SEEDS



WISCONSIN
PRIDE

KNOX'S OREGON GROWN POTATOES

700 pounds will plant an acre.

We are handlers of all varieties of potatoes for seed. Write for prices when interested.

It is best to cut the potatoes with two or three eyes to a piece, planting these in rows or hills about 3 feet apart and about 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Write for prices, as market fluctuates.

American Wonder. This early white potato is becoming more popular each year; it is a good size, smooth, and a splendid keeper. As a producer it has no equal among early potatoes. We have excellent strains from both Oregon and California seed of this variety.

Wisconsin Pride. A medium early heavy cropper potato. The most favored by the market gardener.

Early Rose. This pink-skinned variety is noted for earliness, productiveness and fine quality.

British Queen. A white potato about the same shape as the White Rose. It is noted for its very heavy yield.

White Rose. A variety with the earliness of a Red Rose and all the qualities of a good white potato. A very good producer. Somewhat longer than the Red Rose.

RADISH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 3 lbs. per acre. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season for succession. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by strong manure, is best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August.

Crimson Giant. 29 days. Superior home and market garden sort. Tops medium small. Roots spherical to slightly top-shaped; deep crimson; the largest of the early turnip rooted radishes; commonly attain diameter of 1½ in. before becoming pithy; of unexcelled quality. Pkt. 10c.

ticularly popular in home and market gardens. Tops small. Roots long, tapered; very white throughout; brittle as ice; of splendid quality until 5 to 6 in. long and ½ in. thick or larger; mild and of splendid flavor. Superior to Lady Finger or White Vienna. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. 25 days. Handsome, popular variety of outstanding quality; much used in home and market gardens. Tops small. Roots deep turnip shape, almost globular, with slender tap root; bright scarlet (rosy carmine) with well defined white area about the tip; remain crisp and of splendid quality until 1¼ in. diameter or greater. Pkt. 10c.

Long Scarlet. 27 days. Standard home and market garden sort. Tops small. Roots long, tapered; become 4 to 5 in. long and ¾ in. thick at shoulder; bright carmine-red. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlet Turnip. 25 days. Standard early sort for forcing and out of door culture. Tops small. Roots deep turnip-shaped, almost round, with fine tap root; ideal for use when 1 in. diameter; scarlet-red; mild and crisp. Pkt. 10c.



Early Scarlet Globe (Short Top). 23 days. Our strain of this standard very early sort is superior and is equally valuable for out of door culture and for forcing. Tops small, ideal for bunching. Roots slightly elongated globe (so-called "broad-oval" shape), 1¼ in. long when ideal for use; with slender, well-defined tap root; uniform rich, bright scarlet; flesh white, crisp and of splendid quality. Pkt. 10c.

French Breakfast. 25 days. Standard home and market garden sort; also suitable for forcing. Tops small. Roots oblong, blunt, with slender, well-defined tap root; about 1½ in. long and ¾ in. through; rich scarlet with white bottom; flesh white, crisp and of splendid quality. Pkt. 10c.

Icicle. 27 days. Decidedly the best early white variety and considered by many the standard of excellence in radish. Par-

Winter Varieties

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China). 50 days. Roots become 6 to 7 in. long, 1¼ to 2 in. diameter at shoulder and slightly broadened outward to 2 to 2½ in. diameter at the blunt base; skin smooth, uniform bright deep scarlet; flesh white, firm, crisp and pungent. Pkt. 10c.

Chinese White Winter (Celestial). 55 days. Roots about 8 in. long, 3 in. diameter at midsection; with square shoulder and blunt bottom; white, smooth; flesh white, firm, crisp, mildly pungent. Pkt. 10c.

Long Black Spanish. 55 days. Splendid keeper. Roots 8 to 9 in. long, 2 to 2¼ in. diameter at shoulder and only slightly tapered; skin somewhat roughened, black, flesh white, very firm and crisp, pungent. Pkt. 10c.

Round Black Spanish. 55 days. Splendid keeper. Roots globular with slender, well-defined tap root; 3½ to 4 in. in diameter; skin somewhat roughened, black; flesh white, firm, crisp and pungent. Pkt. 10c.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

RHUBARB

Crimson Winter. Very popular in California, where it produces small crimson stems of the finest color and quality in winter and spring, and continues bearing over a long period. Ask for prices.

SALSIFY

Mammoth Sandwich Island. The standard variety for home, market garden and shipping. Produces uniform, long tapered white roots. Pkt. 10c.

KNOX'S SPINACH

This plant will grow in any ordinary soil, but responds well to fertility. Sow early in the spring in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. For early use sow light covering of leaves or straw. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

Amsterdam Giant Prickly Winter. The leading variety in the prickly seeded varieties of Spinach, being used by both the canners and the market gardeners. Plant is vigorous, leaves large, thick and of finest quality. Pkt. 10c.

Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale. (Round seeded.) 40 days. The standard very early sort for home and market garden. Plants upright and compact, attain height of 10 to 12 in. and spread of 12 to 15 in. Leaves large, blistered and crumpled; rich, deep, glossy green; of splendid quality. Pkt. 10c.

New Zealand (Tetragonia). Distinct from other kinds of spinach and particularly valuable for culture in hot dry weather. Seeds comparatively large and nut-like. Plants very large and spreading; leaves numerous, small, triangular, thick, deep green. The tender leafy shoots are gathered repeatedly. Pkt. 10c.

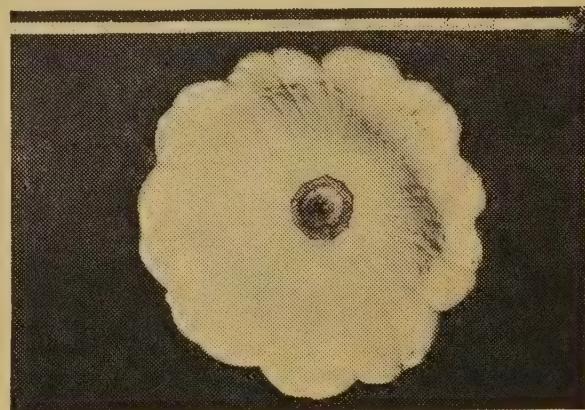
Giant Thick Leaved (Nobel). (Round seeded.) 43 days. Decidedly the best of the round seeded, thick leaved group. Because of the enormous yield, long standing character, and the deep green color and smooth character of the leaves, this is highly recommended for canning as well as for home and market garden. Leaves very large, thick, broad arrow-shaped with rounded tip. Pkt. 10c.

Long Standing Bloomsdale. (Round seeded.) 45 days. Superior variety of the Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved group much in demand for home and market gardens because of the uniform handsome plants and remarkable long standing quality. Resembles Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale, but is a trifle later, of more compact habit, a trifle darker green and remains free of flower stalks about two weeks longer. Pkt. 10c.

Prickly Seeded (Dark Green). 45 days. The very hardy prickly seeded variety commonly used for market and canning in California. The leaves are large, thick and dark green. Pkt. 10c.

KNOX'S SQUASH

Any good enriched soil is adapted to the growing of the squash. The seed should not be sown in the spring until danger from frost is past and the ground is warm. Plant in hills (about 8 to 10 seeds to a hill) the early sorts 4 to 6 feet apart, the late varieties 8 to 12 feet. Thin out to three plants in the hill. Keep the earth about the plants loose and free from weeds. One ounce for 25 hills, 2 to 3 pounds per acre.



Summer Varieties

Early White Bush Scallop. Standard summer scallop squash for home and market garden. Fruits uniform, round, attain 9 in. diameter, flattened, with scalloped margins; smooth; white. Pkt. 10c.

Early White Bush Scallop (Green Tinged). A valuable White Bush selection which is rapidly gaining popularity on the West Coast. Fruits of convenient size for shipping; color greenish white when young; pure white when fully matured. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Summer Straightneck. Particularly valuable for shipping because the straight fruits are more readily packed than the crookneck type with less waste of shipping space. Fruits handsome, deep orange with moderate shallow warted; straight, become 16 to 20 in. long and 4 in. through, but are usable much smaller. Pkt. 10c.

Black Zucchini. Similar to the Italian but has a dark even green skin. Pkt. 10c.

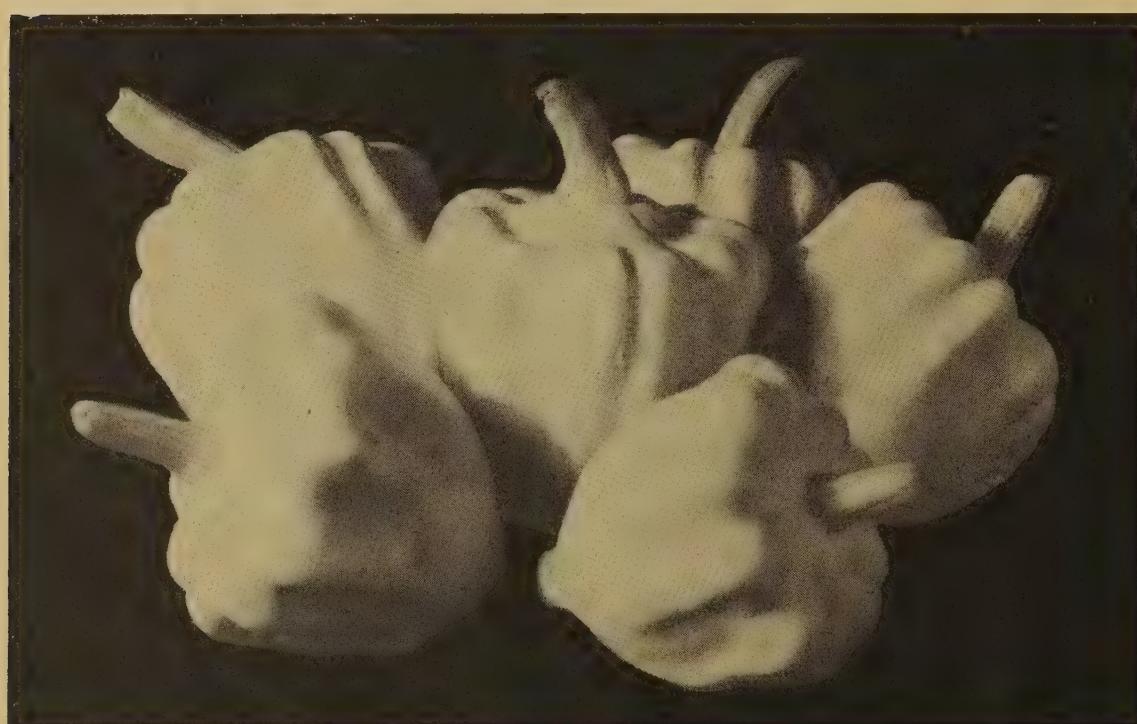
Yellow Summer Crookneck. Very popular for home, market garden and shipping. Very prolific. Fruits become 12 to 14 in. long and 3½ in. through; neck curved; skin bright orange-yellow, moderately warted. Pkt. 10c.

Italian Marrow, Zucchini. Fruits straight, almost cylindrical; become about 18 in. long and 4 in. in diameter, deep green with grayish-green mottling. Pkt. 10c.

"Top of the Market" SQUASH

This new Summer Squash deserves a place in every garden. It is truly a Squash worthy of the name, "Top of the Market". It has a distinct and pleasant flavor heretofore unknown in Summer Squashes. It is a cross between Early White Bush Scallop and Table Queen, retaining all the merits of the White Bush Scallop in that it is just as prolific, though a few days earlier. This is the first time in which the sweetness and keeping qualities of the Table Queen have been bred into a summer squash.

Pkt. 10c.



"TOP OF THE MARKET" SQUASH

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Autumn and Winter Varieties

Banana. Standard home and market garden sort. Fruits cylindrical, commonly 20 to 24 in. long and 6 in. through; smooth, greenish gray; rind thin, brittle; flesh thick, light orange, fine grained, of sweet, rich flavor. Pkt. 10c.

Boston Marrow. Particularly valuable for canning. Fruits large, commonly 10 to 12 in. through; almost spherical, usually a trifle flattened at blossom end; skin slightly roughened, rich orange; rind hard and brittle; flesh thick, salmon yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Hubbard. Earlier and smaller than Hubbard; splendid for home and market garden and commonly used for canning. Fruits globular with fairly prominent neck and blossom end;

about 11 in. long and 8 in. through; deep orange red with shallow warted; rind hard and tough; flesh thick, deep orange yellow; fine grained and dry; of splendid quality. Pkt. 10c.

Hubbard. The standard winter squash for home, market garden and shipping. Fruits medium large; commonly 9 to 10 in. through; globular, dark bronze green, moderately warted; rind very hard and strong; flesh very thick, deep orange yellow, fine grained and dry; of splendid quality. Pkt. 10c.

Table Queen or Des Moines. Very early; extremely prolific; one of the most popular for home, market garden and shipping. Fruits pointed acorn shape; 5½ in. long and 4 in. through; uniformly ridged; skin smooth, dark green; shell thin; flesh light yellow, bakes dry and sweet. Pkt. 10c.



WARTED HUBBARD



ZUCCHINI

TOMATOES

Tomatoes succeed best in well manured, light sandy soil. For early plants sow seed in boxes or hotbeds in January. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant to 4 inches apart each way. Set out of doors as soon as danger of frost is over. Transplant carefully, 6 feet apart each way, and cultivate well as long as vines will permit. To obtain early fruit pinch off the ends of the branches when the first fruit is set. Our seed stock is of the very best selection. One ounce of seed for 2000 plants.

According to our standard of description, those varieties which are described as producing fruits of medium size yield fruits that average 4.5 ounces to 5.4 ounces, according to the variety; those which are said to produce fruits of medium large size, yield fruits which average 5.5 to 6 ounces; and those varieties described as large fruited, yield fruits that average 6.1 to 7.2 ounces, according to the variety. Ponderosa and Ox Heart, with extremely large fruits, are in a class by themselves, and the Cherry, Pear, Plum and Husk tomatoes bear comparatively extremely small fruits.

Break O'Day. 73 to 75 days. We offer a superior selection of this early wilt-resistant, globe-shaped shipping sort. Plants heavily productive. Fruits large, scarlet; flesh firm and of good quality. Stock grown from seed obtained from United States Department of Agriculture. Pkt. 10c.

Chalk's Early Jewel. 75 days. Splendid home and market garden variety. Very thrifty, heavily productive. Fruits scarlet-red, large, flattened globe requires no training to permit culture where space is limited. Fruits bright red, flattened globe shape, a trifle over medium size. Pkt. 10c.

Earliana. 64 to 66 days. Particularly valuable for home garden and early market. Our strain is definitely superior in earliness and quality. Fruits medium size; flattened globe shape; deep scarlet red firm and smooth. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Stone. 81 days. Strictly dwarf and tree-like; shape, smooth and firm. Pkt. 10c.

Marglobe. 75 to 78 days. We offer the most superb strain of this splendid type in point of earliness, uniformity, and general desirability; particularly valuable for shipping; definite disease resistance recommends this variety for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt and Nailhead Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive, of long bearing period. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large uniformly globe shaped; smooth, solid, and of distinct quality. Fkt. 10c.

Ox Heart. 90 days. Very popular late home garden variety. Fruits very large, often weigh 1 to 2 lbs. or more; heart shaped, pink; flesh solid with very few seeds; of very mild flavor and very choice for salads. Pkt. 10c.

Ponderosa (also known as Beefsteak). 85 days. One of the best for home use. Fruits deep purplish-pink; extremely large, commonly 9 to 12 ozs. each; deep but flat; very fleshy with few seeds; of very mild flavor. Pkt. 10c.



MARGLOBE

VEGETABLE SEEDS

San Marzano (Italian Pear)

Widely used by canners for making paste. Thousands of acres of this variety were grown in San Joaquin Valley last season. It is a tremendous yielder. The fruits are oblong or pear shaped, from 3 to 4 inches in length, bright scarlet. Recommended for canning for paste and pickles. Pkt. 10c.

Pritchard (Scarlet Topper)

Seventy-five days. Very promising, heavily productive, wilt-resistant, introduction of superior merit for home and market garden, shipping and canning. Fruits large, globe-shaped, scarlet and well colored about the stem end; flesh firm and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c.

Santa Clara Canner. A large, thick, flat, reasonably smooth canning type tomato. Fruits are deep scarlet, and vine growth heavy with good wilt resistance. This variety is adapted for canning only and is not suitable for shipment to market. Pkt. 10c.

No. 133-6. A smooth, nearly globular tomato, larger than any other perfectly smooth tomato. It has thick skin and good texture and was primarily developed for green shipment to Eastern markets. It has also been used to some extent by canners as a juice tomato, but the yield is not usually as heavy as Santa Clara Canner. Fruits are deep scarlet and good size. Pkt. 10c.

Special Early No. 498. Is a first early, scarlet-fruited variety. The fruits are good size, smooth and deep from stem to blossom. It is undoubtedly one of the best early shipping varieties and is used very extensively in the Merced and Fresno sections. Pkt. 10c.

Stone (Norton Wilt Resistant). 85 days. Particularly valuable for the market gardener, trucker and canner. Heavily productive. Fruits uniform bright deep scarlet; large and flat, but deep, smooth and solid. Pkt. 10c.

Small Fruited Varieties used only for preserves, pickles, and for decorative purposes.

Red Cherry. 75 days. Fruits small, round; rich deep red. Pkt. 10c.

Red Pear. 75 days. Fruits 2 in. long; pear formed. Pkt. 10c.



Yellow Pear. 75 days. Fruits 2 in. long; pear formed. Pkt. 10c.

Yellow Plum. 75 days. Fruits oval, 2 in. long; clear deep yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Yellow Husk or Ground Cherry. (Not a true tomato; sometimes called Strawberry Tomato.) 80 to 85 days. Used for preserving. Fruits borne singly; small, round; enclosed in papery envelope; of rich, sweet flavor. Pkt. 10c.

RUTABAGA

American Purple or Improved Long Island. Standard variety widely grown for market and for storage and car-lot shipment. Tops comparatively small and neck short. Roots large, spherical; deep purplish-red above ground, light yellow below; tap root small; flesh yellow, fine grained, firm, crisp, mild and sweet. Pkt. 10c.

TURNIPS

Two pounds per acre in drills, 3 pounds broadcast. Turnips do best in highly enriched, sandy or light loamy soil. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in January, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart and thin out nearly 6 to 8 inches in the row. For last planting or main crop, sow in July and August.

White Fleshed Sorts

Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved. Table size, 45 days. Very important home and market garden sort. Tops small, erect, compact. Roots flat, become 5 in. diameter and half as thick; purplish-red above and white below; flesh clear white, fine grained, mild. Pkt. 10c.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved. Table size, 45 days. Important home and market garden sort. Tops small, erect, compact. Roots flat, become 5 in. diameter and half as thick; entirely white; flesh fine grained and mild. Pkt. 10c.

Purple Top White Globe. Table size, 55 days; full size 70 days. The standard home, market garden and shipping sort for table use and splendid for field culture. Tops medium large, compact, strap leaved. Roots globular, smooth, bright purplish-red above, white below; become 5 to 6 in. diameter; flesh white, firm, fine grained and tender when young. Pkt. 10c.

Seven Top, for Turnip Greens. Standard extremely hardy foliage turnip for table and forage use. Root woody and inedible; crown sends up numerous leafy shoots which are excellent for greens and for stock to graze on. Pkt. 10c.

Shogoin. A new, extremely useful sort. It is quick growing and supplies large edible strap leaves as well as smooth globular roots of superior quality. Already popular as a dual purpose variety; also very desirable because of its resistance to aphid or plant lice. Pkt. 10c.

Snowball. A very attractive medium size turnip of outstanding quality. Roots round, clear white both interior and exterior. Flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. Table size, 40 days. Pkt. 10c.

White Egg. Fine for home and market garden. Tops erect, fairly compact; cut-leaved. Roots white, smooth, grow one-half above ground, egg-shaped, become 3 inches long and 2½ inches through. Flesh firm, white, fine grained, sweet and tender. Table size 55 days. Pkt. 10c.

Yellow Fleshed Variety

Orange Jelly or Golden Ball. Table size, 60 days. Splendid for table use. Tops small, cut-leaved. Roots globular, commonly 4 in. diameter; skin smooth, orange-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of good quality. Pkt. 10c.



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

VEGETABLE SEEDS

WATERMELON

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun is the best for watermelons. It should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and thoroughly. To get good, strong vines early in the season, form large, well-drained hills of earth, made very rich, about 8 feet apart. In these plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, dropping 6 seeds in the hill. Protect the young plants from insects. One ounce to 30 hills, 2 lbs. to the acre. When the plants are about 4 inches high thin out, leaving only four of the strongest plants to each hill.

Angeleno. Medium early. Very popular home and market garden sort in California. Fruits medium to large; round, with blocky ends; very dark green; with strong rind; stand shipping well; flesh bright red, firm, of splendid quality; seeds black. Pkt. 10c.

Chilian. Medium early. Splendid home and market garden variety; very popular on the Pacific Coast. Fruits medium small, round, medium green with dark stripes; flesh bright red, of splendid quality; seeds black. There is a white seeded strain which is very similar. Pkt. 10c.

Florida Favorite. Medium early. Standard home, market garden and shipping sort in the South. Fruits large, uniform, oblong; light green with dark striping; rind tough; flesh bright red, of high quality; seeds white. Pkt. 10c.

Georgia Rattlesnake (Gypsy). Main crop. Standard home and market garden sort in the South; extensively grown for shipment. Fruits large, long, cylindrical, light green alternating with narrow, very dark green stripes; rind very tough; flesh rich scarlet red, of high quality; seeds clouded white with brownish marking. Pkt. 10c.

Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo. Early. The most popular home garden sort; because of the thin, brittle rind it is not



STRIPED KLONDIKE WATERMELON

suitable for shipping. Fruits large, oblong, very dark green; flesh bright red, crisp, exceedingly sweet; seeds white. Very similar to Halbert Honey. Pkt. 10c.

Klondike. Early. Unsurpassed in quality. Widely used in home and market gardens in California and increasingly in demand for shipping. Fruits oblong, with shallow ribs; pure green; flesh bright red, very sweet; seeds very small. Pkt. 10c.

Striped Klondike. The new Klondike that created such a sensation last year. Has all the excellent qualities of the old Klondike plus many new ones. A tougher rind, does not sunburn, better shipper, no white streaks in the heart. It brought a premium wherever offered last year. Pkt. 10c.

Tom Watson. Main crop. The most widely grown melon for shipping; also splendid and popular for home and market garden use. Fruits very large, oblong, cylindrical, symmetrical; dark green with fine veinings of very dark green; rind very tough; flesh bright, deep red, crisp and sweet; seeds brownish. Pkt. 10c.

Are YOU a CAVE MAN GARDENER?



You can still use the old-fashioned garden tools — CAVE MAN Style and get by, but why cling to backbreaking, chopping motions when it's unnecessary.

SAVE TIME — LABOR — ENERGY

GARDEX "Soil-Flow" Tools end the drudgery of chopping, bending and stooping. They do better work—3 to 5 times faster than old-fashioned tools. You'll have a Victory Garden with GARDEX Tools even if you must do your gardening after working hours.

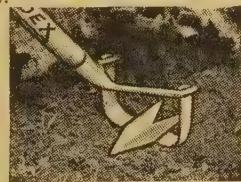
Modern Design Tools Preferred

GARDEX "Soil-Flow" Tools are so efficient, so easy to use and so reasonably priced, they are preferred by all—when once they are tried.

Write for full Information and CAVE MAN Circular.

GARDEX

"Soil-Flow" TOOLS for GARDEN AND FIELD



It weeds—as it cultivates—as you walk erect and pulls through the toughest soil. No chopping, stooping or bending.

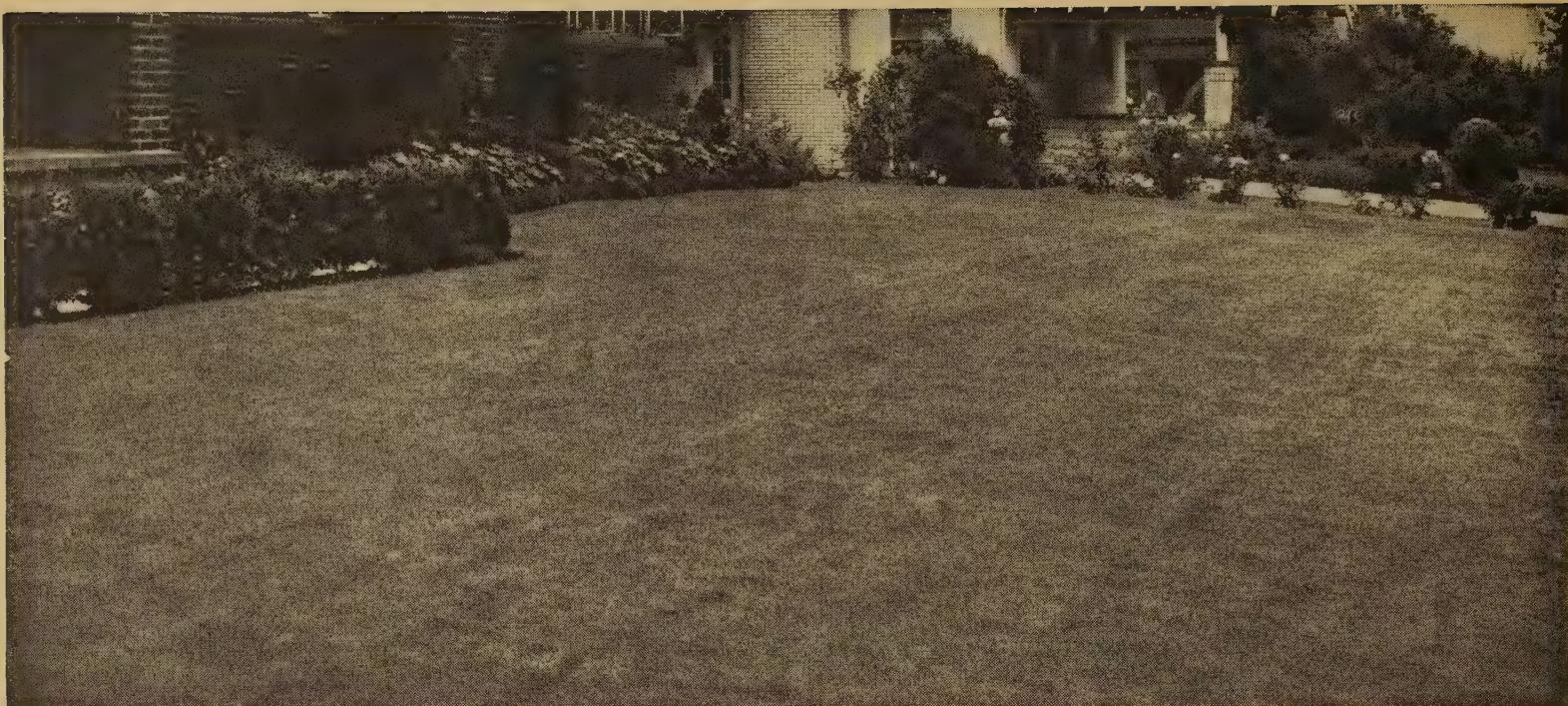


THE SOIL INSULATOR THAT

- Cuts Down Watering
- Saves Cultivation
- Reduces Weeding
- Promotes Growth

In 25-lb. bags.

ASK FOR FREE FOLDER



KNOX'S LAWN GRASS SEED

HOW TO HAVE A GOOD LAWN

The ground should be well prepared and the soil should not be too rich, as it is not desirable to have a rapid growth when starting a lawn. After the ground is thoroughly worked, roll it before seeding, to prevent it from settling unevenly, and then rake the surface lightly. Sow the seed so as to cover the ground thoroughly, and then cover it lightly with soil. Roll again so as to press the seed in firmly. If you have no roller, use boards and tramp on them so as to pack the ground firmly, but a roller is preferred.

Grass seed will germinate in from 8 to 15 days, according to the weather. If a lawn is made during the summer, the ground should be covered lightly with peat after the seed has been

rolled, so as to retain the moisture. New lawns should not be allowed to dry out, not even for a half day. For the first 15 days the lawn should be watered twice a day if necessary. A lawn should be fed after the first cutting, and at least twice a year. Water well after applying.

WARNING. Do not use the so-called rotted manure which is being sold to inexperienced gardeners. It is full of wild clover and other weed seeds. Pests, such as slugs, snails, beetles, etc., get a start in most gardens through eggs and larvae in such manure. It is expensive when you take into consideration that a few pounds of good plant food is equal to a sack of manure. If you want a moisture-holding material for top-dressing use peat; it is clean.

KNOX'S LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

A modern lawn grass seed mixture, composed of the finest grasses and is adapted to a wide variety of soils. It will make a permanent sod of deep rooted grasses. 1 lb. 75c.

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE

Composed of grasses most suited for growing in heavily shaded locations. A splendid mixture. It is also satisfactory in light shade. 1 lb. 80c.

PACIFIC MIXTURE

Used exclusively on the College of the Pacific campus. A very hardy, strong-growing mixture. Will stand extremely hard use such as playground or back yard. Considerably coarser than Knox's Lawn Mixture. 1 lb. 40c.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Most widely used of all lawn grass seeds. Used in all mixtures. Knox's Quality is the finest quality obtainable, being as near weed-free as it is possible to make it.

Knox's Quality—1 lb. 65c.

WHITE DUTCH or LAWN CLOVER

(*Trifolium Repens*.) This is valuable for pasture as well as for lawns; it succeeds where other clovers and grasses fail, and it seldom dies out. It can be sown at all seasons, although early spring is best. 1 lb. \$1.30.

SEASIDE BENT

(*Agrostis Maritima*.) Also often called Coos County Bent because most of the seed is grown in Coos County, Oregon. This is a true creeping bent, and makes a very smooth, uniform lawn. Extreme care must be taken in purchasing this seed, as

there are so many swamp grasses and other weed seeds in the district where the seed is grown. Our stock of Seaside Bent is carefully recleaned in our own specially constructed seed cleaning plant, and is extremely pure and free from weed seeds. Lb. \$1.50.

ASTORIA BENT

This variety is often called Golf-a-Lawn Bent. It is a very desirable type of grass for golf course putting greens and fine lawns, as it makes a beautiful, thickly matted, deep green turf. It holds its color exceptionally well and is an underground creeper. Our Astoria Bent is unusually clean and free from weed seeds. Lb. \$1.50.

POA TRIVIALIS

An ideal shade grass. Finer and softer than Kentucky Blue Grass. Lb. \$1.25.

PACEY'S RYE GRASS

Produces quick results. Somewhat coarser than blue grass, but very hardy. Sow thick to keep it from bunching or stooling. 1 lb. 35c.

BERMUDA GRASS

Makes a very heavy sod. Hard to control, as it creeps all over the garden. Frost turns it brown in winter, but does not kill it. 1 lb. 65c.

RED TOP

Used mostly in mixture. Prefers a moist, rich soil. 1 lb. 50c.

CHEWINGS FESCUE

Produces a mat-like turf of a brownish green color. The leaves are fine, needle-like and bristly. Resists hard wear. 1 lb. \$1.10.

NOTICE—All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice. All sales are made subject to the usual disclaimer of the seed trade that appears on the order blank.



Annual and Perennial Flower Seeds

AGERATUM (a)

Popular annual plants producing fluffy blue flowers all summer. The dwarf stature and compact habit permits its use as an edging plant or in the rockery where it will flourish in any soil. Sun or partial shade.

Midget Blue. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1940. A very fine dwarf (2 to 3 inches high) Ageratum with delicate foliage, which is practically smothered with small true Ageratum Blue Flowers. **Pkt. 15c.**

Blue Ball. Compact round plants, 6 inches tall, hidden by a mass of pure blue flowers. Fine for dwarf beds and edging. **Pkt. 10c.**

ALYSSUM, Madwort

One of the most popular garden flowers, remaining in bloom the entire season; suitable for beds and edging in summer, or for growing in pots and boxes for winter blooming.

Carpet of Snow (ra). White flowers on plants only 3 inches tall. Rapidly becoming a favorite variety. **Pkt. 10c.**

Saxatile Compactum. Perennial. Sometimes called Basket of Gold. It grows compactly and is covered with a wealth of golden blossoms in early spring. Height 12 inches. **Pkt. 10c.**

VIOLET QUEEN. (a) Dwarf, compact plants of small, sweetly scented flowers of a very rich deep shade of violet. Neat in habit and free flowering. Violet Queen will unquestionably be one of the leading varieties. **Pkt. 10c.**

ANCHUSA, Summer Forget-Me-Not (a)

A free-flowering class, producing its charming Forget-Me-Not-like blooms in graceful sprays from early summer until late fall.

Blue Bird. Deep blue flowers on plants 18 inches tall. **Pkt. 10c.**

ANTIRRHINUM (See Snapdragon)

ARCTOTIS HYBRIDS AUTUMN SHADES (a)

A gay and cheerful member of the daisy family. Dozen of blossoms open at a time, commencing to bloom in early spring. Many shades of red, orange, yellow, typical autumn tones. Foliage is a soft gray green with slender wavy edged leaves. **Mixed.** **Pkt. 10c.**



ALYSSUM, VIOLET QUEEN

ASTER (a)

We can imagine no other flower which combines so much beauty with grace and usefulness and with which more brilliant effects can be achieved. From July until September this flower reigns supreme in the garden, not equaled by any other. For these obvious reasons we give a great deal of attention to these flowers, and are in a position to offer our patrons remarkably fine strains, producing perfect flowers of great beauty. To do well, Aster require a well pulverized soil, always kept open by continuous cultivation. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

IMPROVED CREGO WILT RESISTANT. The large shaggy flowers with long curled petals are not unlike the ostrich feather for which they are commonly named. The plants are strong, heavily branched and grow about 2½ feet in height.

Blue Flame. Bright navy blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

Crimson. Glowing deep rose-crimson. **Pkt. 10c.**

Cattleya. Fascinating shade of orchid. **Pkt. 10c.**

Purple. Showy violet purple. **Pkt. 10c.**

Pink. Beautiful shell pink. **Pkt. 10c.**

Rose. Lovely bright carmine rose. **Pkt. 10c.**

White. Purest white, large and fluffy. **1 k. 10c.**

Crevo's Finest Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

IMPROVED GIANTS OR CALIFORNIA. This Aster bids fair to become a universal favorite. Characterized by the well-known Crevo type of flower, combined with the Beauty Aster's long, non-lateral, branching stems, the California Giants, double type Aster, stands at the head of the list.

Finest Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Aster, Super Giant El Monte. Deep glowing crimson, composed of abundant quantities of daintily interlaced plume-like petals. **Pkt. 10c.**

Aster, Super Giant Los Angeles. The flowers are fully double, 6 to 8 inches across, graceful and delicately interlaced. Long, stiff stems, bearing the large shell pink flowers smartly upright. **Pkt. 10c.**

Aster, Wilt-Resistant, Princess Anne. The blooms have a full crested center surrounded by several rows of strong guard petals of the well known Peach Blossom shade, opening delicate pink and turning rose pink as the flower matures. **Pkt. 25c.**

Aster, Wilt-Resistant, Princess Bonnie. A very beautiful soft salmon rose shade with the center rich gold while opening. The large blooms are freely produced on long stemmed plants which remain in good condition for two weeks or more. **Pkt. 25c.**

Aster, Wilt-Resistant, Princess Marsha. A strong vibrant cinnabar scarlet. This color boldly contrasts with the rich gold center of the young flowers. Three to three and one-half inches in diameter. Free blooming. **Pkt. 25c.**

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Wilt-Resistant. Plants 2½ to 3 feet tall, branching, robust; flowers large, double and fine form, blooming in early September.

Finest Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

SUNSHINE ASTERS. These are the aristocrats of the Aster family. The flowers are 4 to 5 inches across, being a single row of loosely placed outer petals, enhanced by a cushion center of tiny quills in contrasting colors. **Mixture 10c.**

BABY'S BREATH, *Gypsophila*

Pretty, free-flowering annuals and perennials. Their misty white panicles are largely used for mixing with other cut flowers. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

Elegans Grandiflora. (a) London Market Improved. An improved annual strain with single large pure white flowers. Sow at intervals for a supply of flowers throughout the summer. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Paniculata White. (p) Hardy perennial with sprays of tiny rose-shaped blossoms. If cut before the flowers are fully opened, sprays can be used in winter bouquets. Height, 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Double White. (p) Each flower double, pure white. Excellent for dry bouquets if cut and treated like the single variety. Good cut flower. Pkt. 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CORNFLOWER *Centaurea*

Particularly well adapted for border plantings. The types cultivated for their flowers have a bulging calyx from which many finely cut petals expand. Easy culture from seed.

Cornflower, Jubilee Gem. Silver Medal, All America Selections, 1937. A dwarf variety of Cornflower making a compact plant literally covered with flowers. About 12 inches in height. Easy to grow. Admirable as a border plant. A fine cut flower. It may be sown outside in the autumn for spring flowering, or in the spring for summer flowering. Pkt. 10c.

Cyanus Double. (a) (Bachelor Button). This superb class of Cornflowers produces handsome, large double blooms, effective out-of-doors and in bouquets. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

Blue Boy, Pkt. 10c. **Rose, Pkt. 10c.** **Mixed, Pkt. 10c.**

BALSAM, Lady Slipper (a)

An old and popular garden flower of easy culture. Gorgeous masses of brilliant colored double flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Height, 2 feet.

Camellia Flowered. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN, *Thunbergia* (ac)

Beautiful, rapid-growing annual climber, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively for hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes. Height, 4 feet.

Alata. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

BEAN (a)

A rapid climber, flowering profusely; grows 10 to 15 feet high. Edible as well as ornamental.

Scarlet Runner. Pkt. 10c.

BLUE FERN FLOWER, *Nierembergia*

Purple Robe. Bronze Medal, All-America Selections, 1942. Very dwarf, cushion-like plant, surmounted with flowers of deep or violet-blue. It stays in bloom over a long period and with a colorful blanket of bloom. A grand border and edging subject; about six inches tall. Pkt. 25c.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER, *Schizanthus* (a)

One of our finest hardy annuals. Of easy culture in any good garden soil. Showy flowers of various colors, closely resembling some species of Orchids. Also useful as pot plants for late winter and spring; for this purpose sow in autumn.

Waller Franklin Strain. Giant flowering hybrids, an extra select large flowered compact hothouse strain containing a perfect blend of many colors. Pkt. 10c.



CALIOPSIS, GOLDEN CROWN



CALENDULA, CAMPFIRE IMPROVED



CANDYTUFT GIANT
White Hyacinth Flowered

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Poppy **CALENDULA, Pot Marigold**

Blooms freely in early summer and continues into the fall. Even though this plant prefers a sunny location and rather dry soil, it does well under widely different conditions, requiring little care to grow to perfection. 18 to 24 inches in height.

Campfire Improved. A very deep strong orange with distinct scarlet sheen on upper side of each petal. Blooms flat across top and measure 4 inches in diameter. Plants are strong growing and even in habit. Exceptionally long heavy cutting stems in generous quantity on each plant. Pkt. 10c.

New Sunshine Calendula, Chrysanthemum. Gold Medal Winner, All-America Selections, 1934. A clear, buttercup yellow in color with loosely arranged petals, incurved at center and reflexed at edges. Flowers mounted on strong, wiry stems a foot in length; excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Orange King. Very large, deep orange-red with dark center. Pkt. 10c.

Radio. Flowers hemispherical in shape with bristling quilled petals, rich glowing orange. Graceful and attractive. Pkt. 10c.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CALIOPSIS, Tickseed (a)

Very showy and splendid subjects for garden decoration as well as for cutting. Sow seed where intended to bloom in early spring; thin out to 6 inches apart. Cut flowers as soon as they open, as this prolongs the blooming season until autumn. Height, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Golden Crown. Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1938. An enlarged Drummondii. A rich orange-yellow or gold with maroon center. Of pleasing fragrance. Makes a good cut flower with 12-inch wiry stems. Pkt. 10c.

Tall Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CANDYTUFT (a)

Valuable for masses and edging, and considered indispensable for cutting. Seed sown in April flowers in June; successive sowing should be made at intervals. Hardy and easy to grow, blooming profusely. Height, 1 foot.

Giant White Hyacinth Flowered. Very fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Umbellata. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CANTERBURY BILLS, *Campanula*

Calycanthemum (b) (Cup and Saucers). Perhaps the most beautiful type; distinct in form, with large bell or cup-shaped flowers surrounded at the base by a large calyx of similar color, the whole resembling a cup and saucer. In separate colors—pink, blue, white and purple. Pkt. 10c.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Annual Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (ac)

Graceful climber with cardinal-scarlet blooms 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Rich, glossy, dark green foliage. Grows 15 feet tall and is in bloom all summer.

Ipomoea Cardinalis. Pkt. 25c.

CARNATION, *Dianthus Caryophyllus* (p)

Few flowers surpass in beauty of form or delicious fragrance, the richly hued Carnation. The plants are branching but compact, and the handsome blossoms are produced on blue-green stems that are stiff but slender. The double flowers with their thick waxy petals are spicily scented.

Chabaud Giant. 18 inches. This variety blooms six months after seeding and continues throughout the summer. The plants, robust and erect, supply handsome, double, clove-scented flowers of extra large size. Pink, White, Red and Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.



CLEOME, PINK QUEEN



CYNOGLOSSUM, FIRMAMENT



COSMOS, SENSATION

CASTOR BEAN, *Ricinus* (a)

Magnificent, tall, large leaved plants of tropical appearance, succeeding in a warm, sunny location. Beautiful for large foliage groups and background. Height, 10 to 12 feet.

Mixed Varieties. Pkt. 10c.

CLARKIA (a)

An annual flowering in July, which should be far more widely grown. It is of easy cultivation, graceful in habit of growth, and lends itself as well to bedding as for cutting. Flowers in long racemes which open in water when cut.

Elegans. Double. Choice mixed. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

CLEOME, PINK QUEEN

Silver Medal, All-America Selections, 1942

A tall and attractive border plant with huge heads of delightful and refreshing pink without a trace of blue or magenta. It is never out of bloom. A grand flower, well branched, airy foliage. Reaches over four feet. Pkt. 25c.

COCKSCOMB, *Celosia* (a)

Very attractive and showy, somewhat tender annual, producing massive heads in rich shades of crimson and yellow flowers. Should be started in hotbeds and transplanted to rich soil after warm weather comes. Set plants a foot or more apart.

Cristata. Choice mixed; height, 9 to 18 inches. Pkt. 10c.

Plumosa (Improved Feather Type). Choice mixed; height, 8 feet. Pkt. 10c.

COLUMbine, *Aquilegia* (p)

These are among the most beautiful of spring and early summer flowers; very effective when grown in the herbaceous border and groups among shrubbery. Graceful spurred flowers on stems 2 feet or more above the fern-like foliage.

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. One of the finest tall strains ever developed, long-spurred, large flowers, in a splendid mixture of colors.

Blue. Pkt. 15c.

Mixture. Pkt. 15c.

CORAL BELLS, *Heuchera* (p)

A low growing hardy perennial plant with heart shaped leaves, which form a low clump 6 to 8 inches high and bearing during summer, loose graceful sprays of red flowers in great profusion.

Spitfire. Large, rich scarlet. Pkt. 35c.

COREOPSIS (p)

One of our most popular perennials; the attractive flowers are borne in great profusion and are excellent for cutting. Height, 3 feet.

Grandiflora Double Sunburst. Much of the beauty of early summer gardens is due to the brilliant golden yellow of Coreopsis plantings. The double flowers are large, 1½ to 2 inches across, deep golden yellow, and are excellent for cutting as well as for garden decoration. Fine keepers; plants are easy to grow. Pkt. 15c.

COSMOS (a)

No garden is complete without Cosmos. These old favorites supply a gorgeous, colorful effect during late summer and fall. Fine for cutting as the flowers last well in water.

SENSATION COSMOS

Dazzler. A new shade has been added to the popular Sensation type of Cosmos. Dazzler is a luscious shade of rich deep velvety maroon. The flowers are immense, four inches across, with broad heavy fluted petals. Excellent for cutting. Plants are sturdy and stand erect. Pkt. 10c.

Pinkie. The finest new development in Cosmos. Flowers very large, as much as 5 inches in diameter, with broad, heavy fluted petals, slightly overlapped. Ideal for cut flowers. Sturdy plants 3 to 4 feet high, producing flowers 8 to 10 weeks from seed. Pkt. 10c.

Purity. Purity is the glistening white Cosmos in the Sensation type as Pinkie is the delightful rose pink shade. Pkt. 10c. **Sensation Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

Early Klondyke Orange Ruffles. A semi-double form of the very popular Cosmos Orange Flare. The extra two or three rows of petals add immensely to the butterfly-like beauty of the richly colored orange bloom. Ten days to two weeks earlier than Orange Flare and more dwarf in habit. Flowers continuously throughout the summer weeks. Pkt. 10c.

EARLY KLONDYKE ORANGE FLARE. Grand Champion Gold Medal, All-America Selections, 1935. The long stemmed flowers of bright vivid orange are freely borne on 2 to 3 foot plants. It's most remarkable feature, however, is its early blooming habit. It blooms from mid-summer until frost. Pkt. 10c.

EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED. Showy plants, 3 to 4 feet tall, covered with a mass of lovely, large flowers. Our strain produces a large percentage of double blooms.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CYNOGLOSSUM FIRMAMENT (Blue Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

A hardy biennial of the easiest culture, forming strong plants about 18 inches high and producing through the summer months sprays of Forget-Me-Not-like flowers. Will bloom the first season if sown early. Pkt. 10c.

DAHLIAS (From Seed) (rp)

Improved Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids. These double and semi-double Dahlias are one of England's best contributions to the flower world. They grow from 18 inches to 2 feet tall and come in many delightful shades. Plants are compact and are as easy to grow as Zinnias. Bloom the whole summer.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c.

Coltness Hybrids. Dwarf Dahlias which grow but 12 to 18 inches tall. Masses of single flowers in many brilliant colors make beautiful borders; also very useful for cutting as the flowers are borne on stiff stems. Flowers from early July to frost and require little care.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 25c.

Better FRUITS and VEGETABLES



ACME SPRAYS and DUSTS

Finer FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS



ACME For CHEWING INSECTS

ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD is an ideal insecticide for the home garden. Dust or spray. Non-injurious to human and warm blooded animals. Acts both as contact and stomach poison against a wide range of insects. 1 lb. sifter carton, 35c. 1 lb. pump gun, 59c.

ACME ARSENATE OF LEAD—Safe on tender foliage for the control of chewing insects on fruit trees, vegetables, tobacco, and many other plants. Controls grubs in lawns. 1 lb., 35c.

4 lb. bag, 75c

ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX—Dust or spray. Combining a patented copper fungicide with quick-killing arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker—drives off flea beetles and leaf hopper—prevents blight—stimulates foliage. 1 lb., 35c.

4 lb. bag, 85c.

ACME For SUCKING INSECTS

ROtenone GARDEN SPRAY (NNOR) containing Rotenone kills most common garden bugs of both sucking and leaf eating types. You've got to wet them—to get them. NNOR penetrates the waxy or hairy covering, brings the tremendous power of Rotenone into action. 1 oz....35c 6 oz....\$1.00 16 oz....\$2.15 Gals....\$13.50



ACME EMO-NIK for the control of scale, red spider, mealy bug, white flies, rust mites, aphid, and many other common insects. A complete contact insect spray combining nicotine with a summer oil emulsion. Practically odorless when sprayed. 4½ oz., 35c. Pint, 65c. Quart, 95c.

ACME LIME SULPHUR—A standard 33° Baume lime and sulphur converted into a dry powder. For dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl, and twig borer. For summer spraying against scab, soot, blotch, red spider, and mite. 1 lb., 35c. 5 lbs., \$1.47.

ACME APHIS SPRAY combines a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40. Recommended for aphid (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper, infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines. 3 oz. collapsible tube, 35c; 12 oz., \$1.00.



Acme Scientific Rose and Flower Spray

A "system" of spray treatment for roses and flowers of all kinds. Eliminate guess work. Each set contains three separate items—A, B, and C—each scientifically made to combat one of the three major classifications of blight and insect pest. Mix all three together with water. Use regularly. Result: complete all-around protection. Surprisingly economical.

Sizes	Amount of Spray	No. of Roses Protected all season	Prices
No. 3	12 qts.	7 to 12 bushes	\$0.95
No. 6	24 qts.	15 to 25 bushes	1.50
No. 24	96 qts.	60 to 100 bushes	4.00
No. 48	48 gals.	120 to 200 bushes	6.00
No. 96	96 gals.	240 to 400 bushes	9.75

ACME For BLIGHT and FUNGUS

ACME TOMATO DUST is especially prepared to control blight and worms preying on tomatoes. While specifically designed for tomatoes, it also is equally effective in the control of leaf chewing insects and blight on many other vegetables such as potatoes, cucumbers, beans and cabbage, also many flowers as roses, azalea, evergreens, asters, and hollyhock. 1 lb. Sifter carton, 35c. 1 lb. pump gun, 55c. 4 lb. 80c. 50 lb. \$9.00.

ACME KOPPER QUEEN (Mildew Spray) is a stainless liquid copper spray for the control of mildew, leaf spot, and black spot on rose bushes, flowers, and many other kinds of foliage. Leaves no unsightly residue. A liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur. ½ pt., 35c. Pint, 60c. Quart, 90c. Gallon \$2.25.

ACME BORDEAUX MIXTURE prevents large losses caused by blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose, etc. Stimulates plant growth, increasing the harvest. Almost every kind of vegetable, fruit, and shrub can be improved by Bordeaux spraying. 1 lb., 35c. 4 lbs., 75c.

ACME KOPPER KING spray or dust for control of tomato blight. Recommended for use wherever Bordeaux Mixture is used. Kopper King is a tri-basic copper sulphate—a modern development. 1 lb., 40c. 4 lbs., \$1.00.

ACME WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR is an improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray. Controls red spiders on evergreen, mildew, leaf spot, black spot, and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage. 98% passes through a 325 mesh screen. An excellent chigger chaser. 2 lb. sifter carton, 30c.



ACME LAWN and GARDEN PRODUCTS

ACME ANT-KILL is most effective for control of all honey-dew loving ants. Syrup is sold with safety cup. Junior Set, 35c. Cottage Set, 65c. 2 oz. Bottle, 15c. Extra Cups, 10c.

ACME BAIT-M with METALDEHYDE is an attractive insect bait for plant protection. Contains metaldehyde for control of snails. 1 lb., 25c. 2½ lbs., 50c, 10 lbs., \$1.75.

ACME STOP—A sticky tree banding compound for use on trees, to prevent insects from crawling up to destroy foliage. 6 oz., 35c. 1 lb., 65c. 7½ lbs., \$4.00.

ACME KOPPER SHIELD—A pruning and tree wound paint. An antiseptic treatment to prevent fungi from penetrating the wounds. ½ pt., 30c. Pint, 45c. Quart, 75c.

ACME DAWG-GONE—Protect that evergreen—keep dogs away. Remove cap and hang tube (opening down) in the lower branches of trees. Tubes, 15c each.

ACME WEED KILLER destroys weeds and all vegetation. The kind to use on driveways, clay courts, paths, etc. Also widely used in spotting lawn weeds. Pint, 35c. Quart, 55c. Gallon, \$1.60.

DAISIES

AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISIES, *Dimorphotheca* (a)

The plants are of branching habit, growing about 15 inches high. An easily cultivated annual. **Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**

PAINTED DAISY, *Pyrethrum* (p)

This plant is cousin to the Chrysanthemum and Matricaria and should play an important part in many a well planned garden. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

Single Mixed. Radiating petals in many tones of rose and red about a golden center. **Fkt. 15c.**

SHASTA DAISY, *Chrysanthemum maximum* (p)

It is a hardy plant bearing large white, single blooms with handsome yellow centers. They are valuable for border decoration and especially pleasing in bouquets.

Alaska. Pure white, extra large flowers. Excellent for cutting. Height, 2 feet. **Fkt. 10c.**

Double Shasta Daisy. Flowers large, very double. **Fkt. 25c.**

SWAN RIVER DAISY, *Brachycome* (a)

Brilliant free flowering annual blooming throughout the summer months and suitable for beds or borders. The dainty flowers resemble small Cinerarias. Height, 6 to 12 inches.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM (p)

One of the greatest charms of hardy Larkspurs is in their shades of blue which range from soft rosy lavender to violet and deepest indigo. The dwarfs are valuable in the border while the magnificent tall varieties are stately and beautiful in front of a shrubbery background. Above the deeply cut dark green leaves rise long floral spikes. Height, 1 to 8 feet. **Pacific Hybrids.** A new strain of Delphiniums originated on the Pacific Coast to grow under Pacific Coast conditions. Huge flowers, 2½ to 3½ in. in diameter, beautifully spaced on well balanced tall spikes. Highly resistant to mildew. Color range excellent and comes practically 100% double florets. **Pkt. 25c and 50c.**

Belladonna. A delightful shade of silvery blue. **Pkt. 15c.**

Bellamosum. Rich, deep and intense blue. **Pkt. 15c.**

Wrexham Hybrids. Without question the finest strain of large flowered hybrid Delphiniums. Various shades and color combinations in the individual flowers. Will produce amazingly large flowers and spikes. **Pkt. 25c.**

FLAX, *Linum*

Perennial Blue. (p) Perennial Flax is a reliable garden perennial. The foliage is very delicate, light blue green and is covered with light blue flowers for a long season. **Pkt. 10c.**

Scarlet Flax. (p) About 1½ feet high, bright red flowers borne in great profusion. **Pkt. 10c.**

FLOWERING TOBACCO, *Nicotiana* (a)

Stately plants producing large, trumpet shaped blooms until frost. Fine for beds and borders. Height, 3 feet.

Affinis Hybrids, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

Fragrant Red. Pkt. 10c.

Fragrant White. Pkt. 10c.

FOXGLOVE, *Digitalis* (b)

This ornamental hardy plant is used extensively for naturalizing in shrubbery borders and along the edges of woods. It grows well under almost any conditions, giving a wealth of bloom during June and July. Height, 4 to 6 feet.

Shirley Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

GAILLARDIA, Blanket Flower (p)

Tones of orange, yellow, red, and maroon, often beautifully combined in a single blossom, make these flowering plants gay ornaments of the garden all summer. Height, 1 to 2 feet. **Grandiflora Portola Hybrids.** (p) Semi-double blooms of magnificent size and broad overlapping petals, golden tipped around glowing centers of bronzy red. **Pkt. 15c.**

Dazzler. Large, well formed flowers, very vivid in the garden as the name implies. Golden yellow and maroon red. Striking perennial. **Pkt. 10c.**

Single Mixed. Daisy-like yellow and bronze, yellow center. **Pkt. 10c.**

GERANIUM SEED

A mixture of many lovely shades and types. Suitable for pot plants. Also excellent for the garden. **Pkt. 25c.**



SHASTA DAISY, ALASKA



DOUBLE GERANIUM



GEUM, MRS. BRADSHAW and LADY STRATHEDEN

GEUM, Avens (p)

Beautiful hardy perennials, bearing profusely large, showy, double, dark crimson flowers all through the summer. An elegant flower for bouquets. Height, 18 inches.

Lady Stratheden. A new golden yellow with large full flowers of great beauty. **Pkt. 15c.**

Mrs. Bradshaw. Large, double, brilliant orange-scarlet. In flower throughout the entire summer. **Fkt. 15c.**

GODETIA, Satinflower (a)

Very handsome annual plants, especially suited for semi-shady locations. Sow in spring in the open and thin to 8 or 10 inches apart. The flowers are bright and colorful and the single sorts are not unlike the Azalea in form.

Tall Double. Long graceful spikes are decorated with double blossoms resembling satin pompons one above another. Height, 2 feet. **Choice Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.**

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS (ac)

Ornamental Gourds are easily grown in rich soil, where they will produce plenty of fruits. They may be trained on trellises and the ripened fruits used for ornaments. Special mixture of large and small kinds. **Pkt. 10c.**

HEDDIWIGII (See Pinks)

HOLLYHOCK, *Althaea* (p)

The beautiful color effects produced by the planting of these flowers, render them indispensable for the old-fashioned garden or the herbaceous border. Height, 6 to 12 feet.

Indian Spring. (a) Semi-double flowers of bright rose and rosy carmine. Its many flowered branches produce a continuous show until frost. Sow fall or early spring. Flowers five months from seed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Triumph. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Chater's Double. (p) Deep rose, salmon rose, scarlet, sunflower yellow, and white. Separate colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

LARKSPUR (a)

Annual Delphiniums are adorned with finely cut, feathery foliage which set off to advantage the handsome long floral spikes of double blossoms. The colors range from pure white through soft shades of lavender and pink to deep blue.

Giant Imperial. Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, the Giant Imperials have superseded all other types of Larkspurs for general garden use. Their Delphinium-like spikes of double florets are carried on stout stems 4 to 5 feet.

Blue Bell. Delightful clear light blue. Upright with long base branching spikes. **Pkt. 10c.**

Blue Spire. Very deep violet blue. Outstanding blue. **Fkt. 10c.**

Carmine King. Rich deep carmine and salmon flowers on long spikes; 3 to 4 ft. stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

Link King. A lovely soft, yet vibrant shade of salmon rose. Fully double, two-inch florets of rounded broad petals which are evenly and closely spaced on stems. Basal branched character gives several fine spikes of bloom on each plant. One of the earliest flowering of all Larkspurs. **Pkt. 10c.**

Pink Perfection. Two-inch florets of rounded broad petals evenly and closely spaced on stem, giving a heavy Hollyhock-like cutting spike 24 in. long. Very free flowering. Color is luscious, lively light pink. **Pkt. 10c.**

White King. Flowers pure, glistening white, with extremely large double florets, evenly spaced on stem. Early, the finest Larkspur. **Pkt. 10c.**

Finest Mixed. Fkt. 10c.



LARKSPUR GIANT IMPERIAL
PINK KING



GIGANTEA, DOUBLE ORANGE



GAILLARDIA, DOUBLE

LINARIA, Miniature Snapdragon (a)

This interesting species bears flowers which resemble miniature Snapdragons ending in single elongated spurs. It includes both trailing and erect growing varieties which are little known but worthy of greater attention. Height, 8 to 18 inches. **Fairy Bouquet.** Small spikes of dainty, pastel flowers. Fragrant. Free-flowering. Pkt. 10c.

LOBELIA (a)

A dainty and continuous blooming annual of compact growth, remarkable for its profusion of beautiful blue flowers. Unexcelled for edging, ribbon beds, hanging baskets or window boxes. Height, about 6 inches.

Compacta, Cambridge Blue. A beautiful large flowered, light blue variety. Green foliage. Pkt. 10c.

Compacta, Crystal Palace. Erect and very free blooming. Best dark blue for edging. Fine for pots. Pkt. 10c.

Sapphire. A superb variety of pendulous habit; large deep blue flowers with conspicuous white eye. Pkt. 15c.

LUPIN, Sun Dials

Thrive in almost any situation. Sow where they are to bloom in May, and as plants grow, thin out to 1 foot apart. The annual varieties bloom freely from June until September, and the perennials make a fine addition to the hardy border.

Russell Lupins. Long, closely furnished spikes flower in a great variety of rich colors—deep yellows, oranges, reds, and brilliant bi-colors never seen in Lupins before. The florets are large with flat fan-like back-standards, and unlike all other Lupins, most of the spikes retain their florets throughout the whole period of development. Awarded the Royal Horticultural Society's Gold Medal, June, 1937. Pkt. 15c.

MARIGOLD (a)

Late in the season when many other growing things are past their prime, these plants supply an abundance of decorative blossoms. Their tones of orange and yellow blend well when the flowers are arranged loosely in bowls and vases. The bright green foliage is finely cut, and the stems are stout. Tall Marigolds give charm to the border, while the dwarfs are valuable for bedding and edging plants.

AFRICAN TALL DOUBLE (*Tagetes erecta*). Very large globular flowers composed of compact tubular or quilled petals. The stems should be cut carefully to avoid the somewhat disagreeable odor when bruised. Height, 2½ feet.

All Double Orange. An improved strain which produces practically one hundred per cent double flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Lemon Queen. Clear lemon-yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CARNATION FLOWERED, Guinea Gold (African). Carnation-like petals and unusually brilliant golden color makes this flower outstanding among Marigolds. It lacks much of the pungent odor of other Marigolds. The plant blooms very freely. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Gigantea, Full Double Mixture. Flowers are largest ever known in Marigold. A mixture ranging from deep orange through golden orange, deep golden yellow, light yellow, lemon yellow, and a delightful new shade of primrose. Pkt. 10c.

MISSION GIANT, Yellowstone. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1942. Large, two and a half inch flowers of bright, rich, clear yellow, on luxurious, large plants. Flowers are of double, incurved, Chrysanthemum-like form, and very attractive. Blooms late and lasts until frost. Uniformly three to five feet tall. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

DWARF FRENCH Double Harmony Hybrid. Without question one of the very finest Marigolds introduced. Flowers charming and distinct. Scabiosa-like in formation with tubular deep orange center petals flanked by broad velvety dark maroon-brown guard petals. Plants are dwarf, about 1 ft. high, compact, free blooming. Early and attractive for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlet Glow. Plants are 10 inches tall, well covered with flowers one and three-quarters inches across, which vary interestingly from deep scarlet to tangerine yellow. Pkt. 15c.

MINIATURE, Yellow Pygmy. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1940. Light lemon yellow. Lilliput French double type, growing only 8 inches tall and compact. Small, 1½ inches, blooms rather free. Excellent for edging and potting. Pkt. 15c.

Spry. Extra dwarf, double French type; compact and uniform, so may be used for edging. About 9 inches tall, early blooming, with very light orange crested center and maroon outer petals. Profuse flowering. Pkt. 15c.

MIGNONETTE, Reseda Odorata (a)

This old-fashioned flower still enjoys the greatest popularity. Grown for its sweet perfume, which is most pronounced when grown in a light sandy soil. Height, 6 to 10 inches.

Finest Mixed. Includes only large flowering varieties of sweet scented Mignonette. Pkt. 10c.

MORNING GLORY, Ipomoea (ac)

Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers. For covering walls, trellises, arbors, they are invaluable.

Cornell. New. A very free-flowering variety with extra large flowers of bright red. Each flower has a narrow outer border of glistening white. Pkt. 10c.

Heavenly Blue. A variety that is bringing new popularity to Morning Glories. It is an early blooming climber, literally covered with lovely flowers of sky-blue. Flowers 3½ inches across and blooms until frost. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlett O'Hara. Gold Medal, All-America Selections, 1939. An entirely new color in the popular Morning Glories—rich dark wine red or deep rosy crimson. Flowers 4 inches in diameter, freely produced on fast growing vines. Very showy for covering a fence or trellis. The dark green foliage does not make a heavy growth, leaving plants graceful in appearance. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Imperial. These are beyond question the handsomest of all Morning Glories. The flowers are of gigantic size and their colorings beyond description. Pkt. 10c.



PHLOX GIGANTEA, ROSY MORN



MORNING GLORY
HEAVENLY BLUE



RED HOT POKER
Tritoma, Mixed



NEMESIA
Compacta Triumph

NASTURTIUM (a)

Few garden annuals respond with as little care as the Nasturtium. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring, they are unexcelled. All they need is a moderately good soil, in a well drained, sunny position and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes, there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1935. Delightfully sweet scented; double. Color range includes brilliant blend of salmon, golden yellow, orange, scarlet, cerise, cream, orange, maroon and crimson shades. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Gleam. Golden yellow, sweet scented. Pkt. 10c.

DWARF DOUBLE GEM MIXTURE. Novelty introduction, 1935. An evenly balanced range of colors on dwarf, compact gem-like plants. Ideal annual for border and edging use. Plants are dwarf and compact, totally without runners. Pkt. 10c.

DWARF OR BEDDING VARIETIES. Of dwarf, compact growth. Excellent for borders or for bedding, forming plants about 1 foot high by 1 foot across.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS. For covering trellises, fences, arbors, trailing from vases, over rock-work, etc., nothing can equal their great quantities of bloom from early summer until frost. The seed pods can be gathered while green and tender for picking. Height, 8 to 10 feet.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

NEMESIA (ra)

This plant is excellent for edging purposes. Plants send up many slender stalks crowned with fairy-like flowers, something like a Schizanthus. When the flowers fade they may be trimmed back and will bloom again. Their colors run from the brightest reds, yellows, oranges, to the brightest blues and purples. Height, 6 to 12 inches.

Compacta Triumph, Finest Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

NIEREMBERGIA (See Blue Fern Flower)

PANSY, Heart's Ease (b)

When the bright hues of the Tulips and Daffodils have faded, the rich, deep and varied shades of the Pansies provide a welcome change in the flower beds. The varieties listed produce large blooms of good substance, regular markings, and full rich coloring. Low growing.

Swiss Giant. Within the last few years the blossoms of this strain have been remarkably improved in every way. The plants are compact in habit and they produce immense circular flowers for a long blooming season. Attractive shades. Pkt. 25c.

Steele's Mastodon. A vigorous Oregon type, particularly desirable for cutting as the plants are taller and have longer stems. Esteemed for bedding. A fine blend for bright effects. Pkt. 25c.

Popular Bedding Mixture. These are the popular saucy-faced beauties that everybody loves, comprising the finest varieties in all colors Pkt. 15c.

PETUNIA (a)

The seed may be started indoors early in the year in seed boxes and later transplanted or sown out of doors in the spring. Cover very lightly and apply water with a fine spray. Be careful not to discard the smaller and weaker seedlings. From these the finest flowers are often obtained, the coarse growing plants frequently reverting to the common types.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA (Single Bedding). 1½ feet. This is a spreading type of Petunia and is used extensively for mass planting and large beds. Very satisfactory for small gardens.

Rose King Improved. Special Mention, All-America Selections, 1936. Its flowers are a clear rich rose with a delicate light golden throat. Plants grow 18 inches high, are uniform and

PETUNIA (Continued)

bushy, literally covered with blooms. This is excellent cut flower variety. Pkt. 10c.
Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA. 1 ft. 1 fine type of Petunia for small beds and borders; often used for pot culture. This Petunia holds its habit very well throughout the blooming season.

Rosy Morn. Soft, rosy pink with white throat. Pkt. 10c.

Heavenly Blue (Silver Blue). Enchanting shade of light silvery blue. Dwarf. Pkt. 10c.

Snowball. Flowers pure white. Pkt. 10c.

Velvet Ball. Deep mahogany red flowers, larger than others in this group. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA (Large Flowered)

Elk's Pride. Very large, deep purple. Pkt. 15c.

Snowstorm Improved. Glistening white shading yellow in throat. Pkt. 35c.

PETUNIA LARGE FLOWERED FRINGED

Theodosia. Soft rosy pink with contrasting veined golden yellow throat. An outstanding variety in this class. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA FRINGED AND RUFFLED

Super Fluffy Ruffles. A new ruffled and frilled type of Petunia that has the appearance of being almost double. Flowers are very large with a deep throat. The mixture is well balanced with shades of pink and white, salmon, salmon pink, deep rose, rose, crimson, and light blue. Pkt. 25c.

RUFFLED GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

Glamour. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1942. Large flowers of salmon-rose with brown veining on white in the throat. An excellent color under artificial light and outdoors. Most flowers have wavy, fringed petals although a few come plain edged. Pkt. 25c.

Supreme Strain. A new strain of rose and pink shades. Light, richly-veined throats surrounded by satiny petals which are heavily ruffled. Large blooms, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, produced on strong, richly-foliaged plants. Excellent bedding variety; fine window box type. Pkt. 25c.

DWARF GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

A dwarf sturdy growing type especially suited to pot culture. Flowers are beautifully ruffled and fringed with open well marked throats.

Ramona Strain. Dark and light shades mixed. Pkt. 25c.

PIN CUSHION FLOWER (See Scabiosa)

PINKS

Plant in full sun in any good garden soil. Improve poor soil with humus. Sow in spring when danger of frost is past. **Hedgewigi (Double).** 10 inches. Excellent for rock garden or borders. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI (a)

A valuable and showy annual highly esteemed for bedding, for massing and for borders. The plants grow about 1 foot high, thrive in practically any soil if given a sunny location and bloom the entire season. Seed may be started in boxes and transplanted or sown in the open in spring.

Gigantea, Rosy Morn. Bronze Medal, All-America Selections, 1941. An extremely refreshing, gay and bright color combination of rose pink with a white eye. A color that will not fade in the strong sun. Pkt. 10c.

Gigantea, Salmon Glory. The individual florets are gigantic for Phlox, measuring from 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter. Color a pure salmon pink with a distinct creamy-white eye. Pkt. 10c.

Gigantea Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



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NEW 3 WAY Beauty Defense for Your Garden

The beauty of your garden needs protection against the ravages of sap-sucking insects... chewing insects and many fungus diseases. And NOW you can give your garden this 3-way defense with one easy-to-use product!

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1 lb.	.70
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$2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg.	.50
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Proper Feeding brings out THE QUALITY BRED INTO SEED!



We offer seed of the finest quality in this catalog. Every variety has been tested and selected according to rigid standards. This seed, properly planted, cultivated and fed will help you grow lovely flowers, lawns and fine, mineral-rich vegetables.

Proper plant feeding is important!

Plants require many different plant food elements from the soil just as all humans require a variety of minerals, vitamins and other nourishment factors in their diet. But plants can't pick up and move if the soil does not supply their needs. They must depend on you supplying their needs. That's why gardens fed regularly with VIGORO do so much better. Vigoro is a complete plant food. It is a square meal for all plants.

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5 LB. CARTON.....	.45
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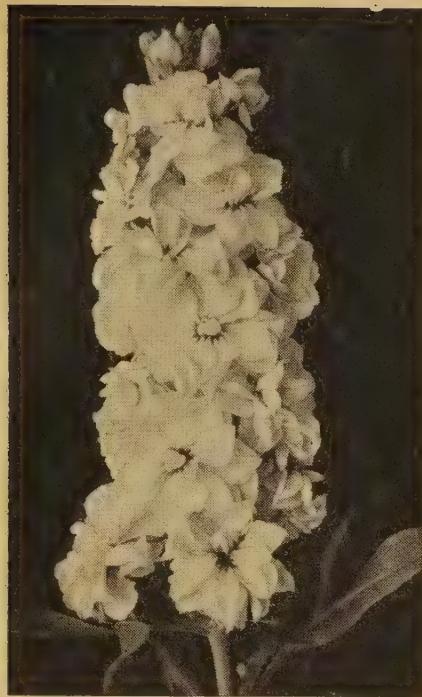
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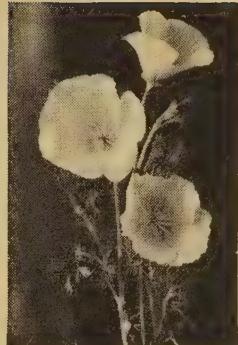
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GIANT IMPERIAL STOCK



CALIFORNIA POPPY
Grandiflora Hybrid



ZINNIA LINEARIS

POPPIES, *Papaver*

Poppies have long been favorite garden flowers for their delicacy, as well as the simplicity of the buds and neatness of the foliage. The pure colors and fine texture of the petals make a good showing in the garden. All are easily raised from seed which should be sown where the plants are to remain, later thinning out the plants. In the North, sow in the open ground as early as possible in the spring; in California, sow from October to March.

SHIRLEY (a). The most charming Poppy for the garden. The plants, with their deeply cut foliage, slender, hairy stems and silky petalled blossoms, often fluted, present an airy picture as they nod in the breeze. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c.

Sweet Brier (Double Annual Shirley). Full, double begonia-like flowers of a beautiful deep rose pink. One of the finest strains of double Shirleys for the garden. Pkt. 10c.

All Double Mixed. Mixture of the best colors. Full double and semi-double flowers in a great variety of colors. Pkt. 10c.

Single American Legion. Dazzling scarlet with white cross at center. Best substitute for the wild Flanders Poppy. Pkt. 15c.

Single Wild Rose Pink. Single ghost-type Shirley in a delightful shade of pink. Pkt. 15c.

Single Mixed. A superb blend of this beautiful type of Poppy ranging in color from pure white through tones of salmon, pink, and rose to brightest carmine-red. Pkt. 10c.

ICELAND POPPY (p) (*Nudicaule*). A hardy Poppy slightly resembling the Shirley. Somewhat different in habit and contains many shades of yellow and orange. Height, 18 inches. **Gartford Giants.** A superb mixture. All colors. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA, Moss Rose (ra)

Brilliant hardy annual of easy culture; excellent for massing in beds, edging or rock work, thriving best in a light, sandy soil and a sunny situation. Flowers of the brightest colors. Height, 6 to 10 inches.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

POT MARIGOLD (See *Calendula*)

RED HOT POKER, *Tritoma* (p)

A perennial, not strictly hardy, but will live through the winter with a protective covering of leaves or short manure; or the roots may be lifted and carried over winter in sand in a cellar. Height, 4 to 6 feet.

Mixed Hybrids. Pkt. 10c.

SATINFLOWER (See *Godetia*)

SALPIGLOSSIS, Painted Tongue (a)

For delicate grace, richness of coloring, and velvety texture, the regal salpiglossis has practically no equal. From a low base of leaves rise slender wiry stalks which bear one or more large Lily-like flowers in a magnificent range of colors. Height, 1 to 2 1/2 feet.

Superb Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA, FLOWERING SAGE

Scarlet sage is usually treated as annuals. Start the seed from January to May, and set out plants when weather becomes warm.

Bonfire. The crimson spikes grow erect above the foliage forming handsome globular bushes. Pkt. 25c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, *Eschscholtzia* (a)

The state flower of California and one of the most attractive low growing annuals. The foliage is finely cut, fern-like, and silvery green in color. They start to bloom a few weeks after the seed is sown. Height, 12 to 18 inches.

Grandiflora Hybrids. Large flowering varieties in the most exquisite shades of gold, copper, bronze, scarlet, purple and crimson. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c.

Ramona Hybrids. A new strain containing many lovely shades. The plants grow compact and upright, with flowers beautifully frilled. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c.

Double Eschscholtzia. The flowers are like little silken flags, beautifully fluted and crinkled, double and semi-double. The colors are yellow, orange, salmon. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c. **Aurantiaca, Orange.** The ordinary California Poppy. Pkt. 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS (See *Butterfly Flower*)

SCABIOSA, Pin Cushion Flower (a)

These beautiful hardy annuals are in great demand. They grow about 2 1/2 feet high and bloom from early in July without interruption until cut down by the frost. As a flower for cutting they are very popular. Seeds should be sown anytime in the spring after danger of frost is past.

Rosette. A beautiful Scabiosa of deep rose suffused with salmon. A "must have". Pkt. 10c.

Salmon Beauty. Pure salmon with huge flowers. Vigorous. The stems are long and stiff, making it a most popular flower for the garden or for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Imperial Giants, Blue Moon. Honorable Mention, All-America Selections, 1939. An entirely different and improved flower and plant from the existing Scabiosa varieties. Fully double, extremely large and deep. Petals broad, heavy, and wavy, entirely eliminating the pincushion center; rich deep lavender blue. Tall growing and very upright with long, wiry, heavy stems in which the weak neck of the older types is completely eliminated. Ideal for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Shasta. Pure white, very large flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Hybrids Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Caucasica. Giant Hybrids (Isaac House Strain). Fringed and ruffled, shades of blue from lavender to dark blue; very large flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SNAPDRAGON, *Antirrhinum* (a)

Snapdragons are fascinating flowers, with their interesting form and glowing colors. They are easy to grow and will bloom continuously until severe frost, making a wonderful display and supplying unlimited cut flowers. Ordinary good garden soil will produce fine Snapdragons either in full sun or semi-shaded spots. Sow outdoors when danger of frost has passed or indoors six weeks earlier.

SUPER GIANTS, RUST RESISTANT

Campfire. Luminous scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

Copper Queen. Bronzy copper. Pkt. 10c.

Crimson. Fiery crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Paradise Rose. Rose pink. Pkt. 10c.

Rosalie. Rich deep rose with underlying tone of topaz or amber. The plants are base branching and produce from 6 to 8 huge long flowering spikes on which the florets are decidedly well arranged. An all-purpose Snapdragon. Pkt. 25c.

Swing Time. The loveliest rose pink imaginable with a bright yellow touch and a white tube. Spikes are huge and evenly packed with immense blooms beautifully tapered. Pkt. 10c.

Yellow Giant. Deep yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



SCABIOSA GIANT
Hybrids, Mixed



ZINNIA FANTASY

SWEET PEAS

CULTURE OF SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas command the attention and admiration of every lover of flowers. They are so easy to grow, and produce such wonderful effects no home should be without them. Plant them along the fence, against the house or garage or string them up on wires or netting in the center of the yard. A southeast exposure is best, but they will bloom most anywhere if they get part sunshine.

Plant them now and they will grow during the winter and develop a good strong root system and naturally produce a much larger and more beautiful flower. After spading, break up any lumps and stamp the soil down very firm. Sweet Peas desire a firm seed bed to produce sturdy growth and long stems. Plant the seeds about one-half inch deep and 6 inches apart. Most people plant them too close together. After planting soak the ground good, and as the ground dries keep the top worked up so that it will not crust or bake. When the plants are about 3 inches high it is time to provide some means of support. Stakes with strong string supports are fairly good, but wire mesh is much better. Keep pruning out the lateral branches that have a tendency to cover one another, as crowded plants never produce fine flowers. As fast as the Sweet Peas bloom, cut (do not pull) them off, as withered or dry blossoms spoil their looks and will cause them to go to seed too soon.

The Sweet Pea seeds we offer are grown by the best growers in the world, and we can safely and conscientiously say that there are none better. A great deal of time and money is spent bringing out new and better varieties and improving the older sorts.

We submit the following list as the cream of varieties and feel sure that they will give entire satisfaction:

GIANT SUMMER FLOWERING SPENCERS

All Colors: Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

PINK AND ROSE SHADES

Pinkie. Rose-pink with large and frilled flowers. This variety is seldom affected by weather conditions and first-class blooms can be cut all during its long blossoming period. Silver Medal.

Affection. Soft cream pink, lavender sheen.

Bonnie Briar. Large rose pink.

Mary Pickford. Dainty cream pink, suffused salmon.

Personality. Coral on apricot pink.

Pinnacle. Deep rose pink on white, very robust.

Lullaby. Charming shade of light rose pink. A strong grower.

Award of Merit, National Sweet Pea Society, 1934.

Miss California. The color is a beautiful shade of rich pink, deeply flushed and shaded with salmon. Unsurpassed for either exhibition or general cutting purposes.

LAVENDER AND BLUE SHADES

Austin Frederick Improved. Giant lavender.

Capri. Clear silver blue; excellent. The best blue Sweet Pea; long stem; vigorous.

King Lavender. Clear rosy lavender.

Mrs. Tom Jones. Mid-blue.

Reflection. Clear blue.

WHITE AND CREAM SHADES

Bridal Veil. Pure white, black seeded.

Constance Hinton. White, black seeded.

Mastercream. Cream, black seeded.

ORANGE AND SALMON SHADES

Flamingo. Orange scarlet cerise.

Prince of Orange. Best deep orange.

Tangerine Improved. Rich orange.

CERISE SHADES

Hallmark's Cerise. Bright cerise.

RED SHADES

All Bright. Fiery scarlet cerise.

Crimson King. Rich deep crimson.

Red Rover. Fine dark crimson.

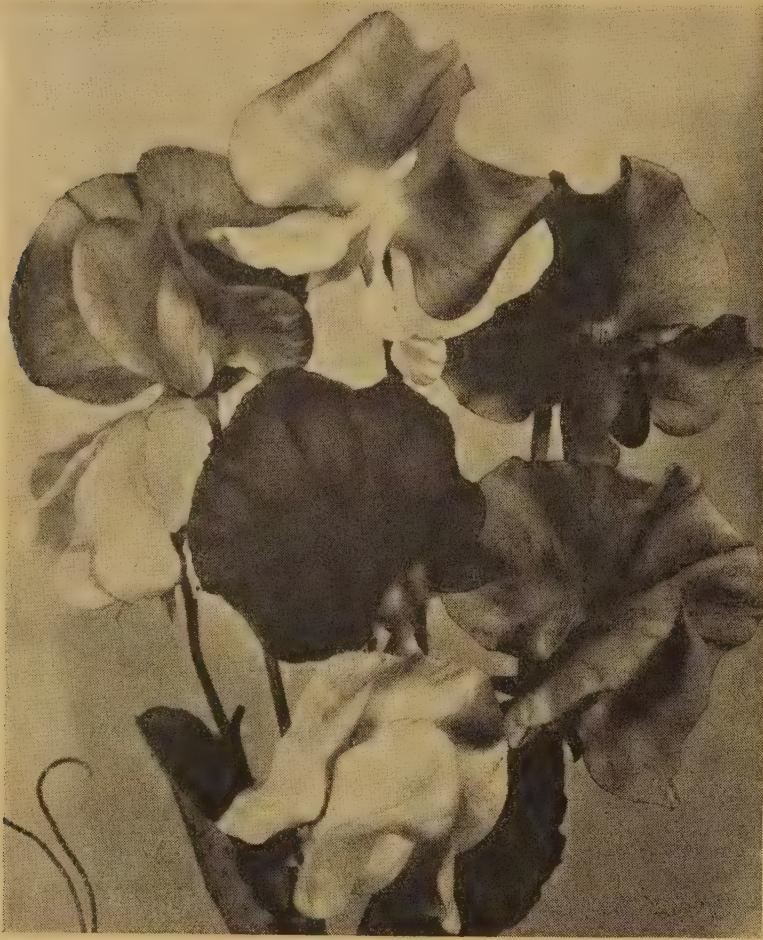
Sunproof Scarlet. Brightest scarlet.

Grand Slam. Bright scarlet cerise shaded orange.

MAROON AND PURPLE SHADES

Warrior. Rich chocolate maroon. A magnificent variety which has held its place and popularity for a number of years.

Olympia. Deep rich purple of graceful form and immense size. Gold Medal, Scottish National Sweet Pea Trials.



STOCKS, Gilliflower (a)

These popular flowers are easily grown, are so highly fragrant, and of such great beauty that they deserve a place in every garden. The Early Giant Imperial class are half-hardy annuals. Beauty Stocks are biennials, but if sown in early spring will bloom the same year. They are also valuable for winter forcing.

Double Large Flowering Dwarf Ten Weeks. A wonderful strain for bedding. Pkt. 10c.

Beauty of Nice. It follows the Ten Weeks class in season of bloom. The plants are pyramidal in shape, branching above the base. Excellent for bedding and cutting. Height, 16 inches. **Finest Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c.

GIANT IMPERIAL. Long stems and imposing spikes of large flowers make this the outstanding variety. It is about as early as Beauty of Nice and resembles it in habit, except that the plant is less spreading and taller. Height, 2 feet.

Yellow (Buttercup). Pkt. 10c. **Lavender.** Pkt. 10c.

Blood Red. Pkt. 10c. **White.** Pkt. 10c.

Rose. Pkt. 10c. **Finest Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c.

EVENING STOCKS

The flowers are small, mauve colored, similar to the Virginia stocks but are delightfully fragrant toward evening. They are especially sweet after a rain.

Matthiola Bicornis. Pkt. 10c.

STRAWFLOWER and IMMORTELLE

HELICHRYSUM. (a) The finest of all Everlastings. They make unusually fine winter bouquets if cut when partially opened and dried slowly in a good place, heads downward to keep the long stems straight. The centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff overlapping petals. A wide range of brilliant and soft colors. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

CHOICE MIXTURE SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This is our special mixture and is a blend of all the most beautiful colors in Spencer Sweet Peas. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.



NITRAGIN WILL GIVE YOUR SWEET PEAS A BETTER START.



VIOLAS, TUFTED PANSIES

SUNFLOWER, *Helianthus* (a)

Well known and popular plants, the small flowering sorts being useful for cutting. The tall varieties are valuable for backgrounds.

Sun Gold. New. Large double flowers of brilliant golden yellow. Free flowering. Pkt. 10c.

Red Sunflower. Tall single flowered variety with bright red blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET SULTAN, *Centaurea* (a)

These beautiful long stemmed flowers with their soft velvety heads make very enchanting bouquets. They measure 2 to 2½ inches across while the entire plant stands about 2½ to 3 feet tall. You can grow them readily in any fair garden soil, and your friends are sure to admire them.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM, *Dianthus Barbatus* (b)

A well known, attractive, free-flowering hardy biennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. Height, 10 to 20 inches.

Single Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Double Varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

VERBENA (a)

One of the most popular garden annuals for beds and massing and for a gorgeous display during the summer months. Cannot be excelled, commencing to flower in July and continuing until frost. Height, 6 to 8 inches.

Spectrum Red. The brightest Verbena in existence. The huge flowers are an intense bright red, and having no eye, the color is intensified and its brilliance is quite dazzling. Pkt. 10c.

Brightness. A bright rosy cerise scarlet, large white eye, semi-compact. Pkt. 10c.

Floradale Beauty. Special Mention, All-America Selections, 1937. A giant hybrid, the flowers varying from bright rose-pink to deep rose-red of exceptional brightness. Individual florets of perfect form, fully rounded, and average 1¼ inches across; heads or trusses 4 to 5 inches across. Pkt. 10c.

Lavender Glory. Immense lavender colored flowers with creamy white eye. Varies somewhat, a small percentage being pure white. Pkt. 10c.

Hybrid Grandiflora Giant. Mixed shades. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLA, Tufted Pansies (a)

Waller Franklin Formula Mixture. This blend of bright gay colors far surpasses any mixture of Violas we have seen. Bright shades of self colors of red, yellow, blue, and apricot combined with many shades which are blotched, undoubtedly make these Violas a supreme mixture. Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER, *Cheiranthus*

ENGLISH WALLFLOWER (*Cheiri*). (b) These half-hardy perennial and annual Wallflowers are grown for early spring bedding and for their delightful fragrance. Perennial sorts should be sown in autumn and carried over in coldframe. Annual sorts may be sown outdoors in March and will flower the first year. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Siberian Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Allioni*). (b) This unusual little plant deserves a place in your rock garden or low border. Upright spikes bear numerous four-petaled flowers of dazzling rich orange. Flowers the first season from seed and when established will bloom all summer. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA (a)

One of the most showy and satisfactory of our hardy annuals for beds, mixed borders and for cutting purposes. Easy to grow in any good garden soil. They commence flowering early in the summer and continue until frost.

DOUBLE DAHLIA FLOWERED. 2½ feet. Enormous double flowers are produced by robust branching plants. The flowers usually have slightly hollowed center ringed with small tubular florets. The petals are quite loosely placed and tend to curl at the edges, giving the blossoms a crisp, fresh appearance.

Crimson Monarch. Deep crimson, large flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Dream. Deep rosy lavender. Pkt. 10c.

Exquisite. Light rose, deep rose centers. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Dawn. Golden yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Illumination. Deep self rose. Pkt. 10c.

Oriole. Orange and gold bicolor. Pkt. 10c.

Polar Bear. White. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

Will Rogers. Brilliant scarlet red. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CALIFORNIA GIANTS. This variety is taller than the Dahlia flowered type, 3 to 4 feet high, with long stems which make the flowers fine for bouquets. The blooms are large and flat and very graceful for their size.

Finest Mixed Shades. Pkt. 10c.

SUPER CROWN OF GOLD, Pastel Tints. The finest large-flowered Zinnia, with large well formed flowers. Contains a wide range of pastel shades, including soft yellow, old gold, light pink, various shades of salmon, peach, and buff, cerise salmon, white, and cream, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Flowers are borne profusely throughout the season on strong, robust plants. Mixed shades. Pkt. 10c.

FANTASY. A new Zinnia type. Shaggy, medium sized flowers on plants 2½ to 3 feet high. Free blooming. Excellent for cut flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Wildfire. A rich, dazzling scarlet. Wildfire adds a distinct note of color and cheerfulness to the garden and will enliven any home when used in flower arrangements. Plants neat in habit, strong growing, and very free blooming, 2½ to 3 feet in height; coming into flower 45 to 50 days after seed is sown. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE LILLIPUT. 12 inches. A charming dwarf which is excellent for low borders or edgings. The plants are of tidy habit and produce a bounteous supply of very double pompon flowers about 1½ inches across. The colors are bright.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

RED RIDING HOOD. 1 ft. of compact form covered the entire season with double scarlet flowers not over an inch across. Highly effective as a border plant. Pkt. 10c.

LINEARIS. This little dwarf variety of Zinnia is most unusual and interesting. The flowers are single and of a lovely shade of golden orange, with a delicate lemon yellow stripe through each petal, while the center is dark brown in the young flowers, turning golden orange as the flower develops. Blooms are produced in great profusion. Height, 8 to 10 inches. Pkt. 10c.



SWEET WILLIAM



KNOX'S SELECTED FIELD CORN

EARLY MATURING—HEAVY YIELDING

Proper selection of Seed Corn is a matter of working year after year, planting good seed in the beginning, watching the particular stalks which grow best and which set enough ears the proper distances from the ground, and then cutting the tassels from all other stalks in the field. The seed ears must be selected on the stalk, and ripened and dried under correct conditions. The grains must be shelled and stored and graded so they will be even in size, and their vitality maintained unimpaired. Finally, the seed must be tested for germination. We have picked growers who give their corn crops the attention necessary to produce first-class seed.

EUREKA ENSILAGE

Eureka Ensilage corn is without a doubt the heaviest yielding ensilage corn adapted to California climatic conditions. It grows to an average height of 14 feet, has very leafy stalks bearing one to three ears to the stalk, and has established a record of an average production of 30 to 35 tons per acre. This when cut and put in the silo furnishes a feed that is very succulent and of the highest feeding value, and is relished by all kinds of stock.

Our seed stock of Eureka Ensilage Corn for this season is of exceptionally fine quality and selected for size uniformity for both ear and kernel. **Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.** Write for quantity prices.

ORANGE COUNTY PROLIFIC

Orange County Prolific is a California product of the white dent variety. It is also an exceptionally heavy yielder and highly recommended for ensilage purposes. We consider it next on the list following Eureka Ensilage Corn. What we have said regarding the selection of our seed stock for Eureka Corn also applies to this variety. **Price per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.** Write for quantity prices.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—WHITE

Or Pride of Modesto

Very early and hardy, stalks growing to an average height of 7 or 8 feet and producing 30 to 60 bushels of corn per acre. This corn is also used for roasting purposes in many sections of California. **1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.**

KING PHILIP—YELLOW

This is a hard yellow flint corn and is generally referred to as 90-day corn. It is drought-resisting and will give a fair yield where most corns are a failure. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre in hills for shelled corn or for silo. **1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.**

REID'S YELLOW DENT

In the upland sections requiring a corn that will mature in about 115 days, Reid's Yellow Dent has made a well-deserved reputation because of its large yields and superior type of ear. It is a big yielder on good loam and heavy land, making ears that average 9 to 10 inches long with 18 to 24 rows to the ear, and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a true dent corn, the grains are medium narrow, wedge-shaped, and the rows are so close that there is practically no waste space between the rows. The cob is small for the size of the ear; makes one or two ears to the stalk. **Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.** Write for prices on larger quantities.

IMPROVED LEAMING

Leaming is known the country over as a big yielding, early maturing yellow corn, making generally two big ears to the stalk with rarely a barren stalk. It does well on all soils, but prefers light to medium soils. The grain is wedge-shaped and covers the entire cob. The ears average about 10 inches long, with 18 to 20 rows to the ear. The color is a deep, reddish yellow. Matures in about 100 days. **Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.**

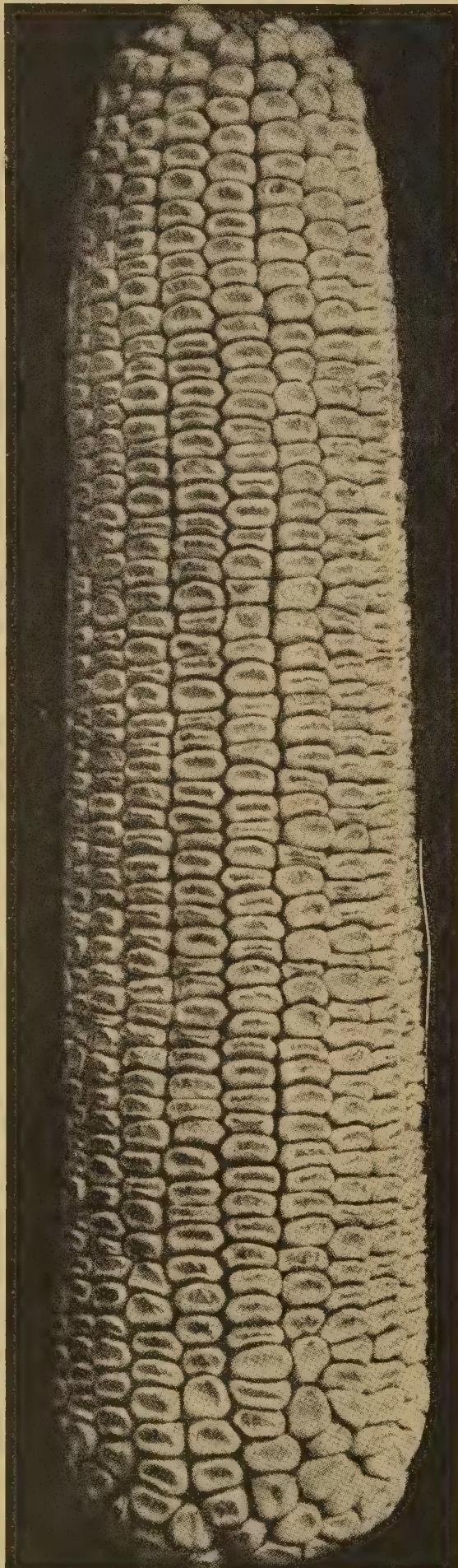
HICKORY KING

The grain is so wide and deep and the cob so small that often a single grain will cover the end of a broken cob. It has been called Poor Man's Corn, because it can be depended upon to produce a crop on poor, thin land; on good land it bears two ears to the stalk. **Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.**

IMPROVED WHITE DENT

Or Stanislaus White Dent

Improved White Dent has been the reliable old stand-by with southern corn growers, and its merits are generally recognized. It makes a single ear to the stalk, but they are long and heavy; the grains are quite wide, deep and firmly set on a medium-sized cob. The stalk is tall and carries a good growth of fodder. **Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.**



REID'S YELLOW DENT



Alfalfa

PLANT PARAMOUNT BRAND ALFALFA SEED

For those who want the best, we heartily recommend Paramount Brand Chilean Alfalfa seed. It is high in purity and germination and free of noxious weed seeds. It is especially adapted to conditions in Northern California and the thousands of acres that have been planted to Paramount Brand seed are a testimonial to its popularity. You cannot go wrong with Paramount Brand. Remember we can furnish it in any quantity.

Drop into either of our stores or write for the latest current prices. Please state quantity interested in. Per lb. 50c.

HAIRY PERUVIAN

This variety enjoyed great popularity a few years ago. The stems are coarser than the Chilean, but it usually produces one more cutting. Lb. 50c. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Miscellaneous Grasses

PARAMOUNT No. 23 SUDAN

A few years ago the Division of Agronomy developed a new strain of Sudan that is far superior to the old strains. They named it No. 23 and it is rapidly succeeding the old strain. The leaves are finer, stalks are finer and sorghum crosses have been eliminated. Tests conducted have shown that it will yield a ton and a quarter more to the acre than the old variety.

The small difference in the costs of the seed is more than offset in the crop production. Good for both pasture and hay. Write for latest market prices.



SUDAN
GRASS

AWNLESS BROME GRASS

(Bromus Inermis.) Is unexcelled as a pasture grass under conditions of drought, as it will withstand drought that will kill all other grasses. Plant 20 pounds to the acre. Price per lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

BERMUDA GRASS

(Cynodon Dactylon.) This grass will stand the hottest and driest weather. Also it does well in any soil that is not too wet, and recovers quickly when grazed down. It is a very vigorous grower and is practically impossible to eradicate when once established. Sow on well prepared seed bed keeping the surface of the soil moist until the seed has germinated. Plant only in hot weather, as seed will not germinate in cool temperatures. Price per lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS

From its character and adaptations it is the most promising grass now available for pasture in the dry sections of our state and when cut at the proper stage the hay is of excellent quality. Like other crops, best yields are usually obtained on the fertile black soils, although it does well on sandy areas in the Northwest. We anticipate the seed will be much lower in price in a few years, as it is a heavy seed producer. Try it out on your soil in a limited way, seeding 10 to 15 lbs. per acre, seeded in rows 6 inches apart with grain drill. Per lb. 50c; 10 lb. \$4.50.

ORCHARD

Cocksfoot (Dactylis glomerata). This grass does well sown either with or without other grasses. It is frequently sown in such pasture mixtures as white clover, red clover and rye grass. If sown alone, 25 or 30 lbs. of the Cocksfoot seed will insure a good stand of grass. Per lb. 70c; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Knox is Headquarters for LADINO CLOVER AND PASTURE GRASSES



Thousands of Acres of Ladino Have Been Planted With Knox's Seeds

Advantages of Ladino Clover

Ladino Clover is an ideal dairy pasture crop just as alfalfa is an ideal dairy hay crop. It will grow very satisfactorily on land that is not good for alfalfa. By that I mean it is an ideal crop to raise on shallow soil, on soil where there is a high water level or where alkali is present.

It continues to flourish even when pastured at the rate of four cows per acre during the growing season.

The Plant

The Ladino Clover plant is very similar in appearance to ordinary White Dutch clover, but it grows more rapidly and becomes much larger. Its roots are comparatively shallow. They branch at the crown, just above the ground, and send out runners in all directions for 3 or 4 feet. These runners branch and take root, every few inches, at the nodes.

The stems, which lie close to the ground, are held by the many roots and will not be pulled off or eaten by stock while pasturing. The ends of the stems, which grow as high as 2 feet, are not injured by pasturing or cutting.

When to Plant Ladino

Seemingly the best months for seeding Ladino are August, September, October, November, February, March, April and May. Land should be prepared the same as for alfalfa seed. Deep plowing is not necessary. If the land has been in beans or any other cultivated crop, it may be simply disced and harrowed, so that a shallow seed bed will be made. You need sow only 4 to 6 pounds of seed to the acre. This makes Ladino a very economical crop to plant.

Irrigating Ladino

Although Ladino is not a particularly dry or "thirsty" plant, but is rather a hardy "rustler" capable of standing the hardest pasturage, it is necessary to keep the soil moist in order to get a satisfactory stand. This is especially true in soil containing alkali, which must be kept well watered.

Lb. \$2.30. Write for quantity prices.

Suggested Grass Mixture With Ladino

A number of dairymen have reported very good results from planting Ladino with other grass seeds. Such a mixture reduces the possibility of bloating. They have found the following mixture very satisfactory: Ladino Clover, 3 lbs.; Perennial or Domestic Rye, 6 lbs.; Orchard Grass, 1 lb.; Meadow Fescue, 2 lbs.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS

Yields three or four cuttings a year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich, loamy soils or low grounds; does better in damp situations than most grasses. Recommended principally for fall seeding. Sow 50 lbs. per acre. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

AUSTRALIAN RYE GRASS

(*Lolium Perenne*.) A strong growing, hardy perennial grass, noted for its nutritive qualities. Is equally valuable for both grazing and hay. Plant 40 pounds per acre. Price per lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.30.

DALLAS GRASS

(*Paspalum Dilatatum*.) This is one of the best pasture grasses, for it not only furnishes a highly relished stock feed, but it is very hardy and will withstand a great variety of conditions. It grows on the poor as well as the rich soils and it will not die out under conditions of drought, as it revives quickly as soon as moisture becomes available. It is also adaptable for growth in swampy lands and supplies thick matted roots that will support cattle on soft ground. It is a vigorous grower and will take root amongst and choke out weeds. Plant 10 lbs. to the acre. Price per lb. 85c; 10 lbs. \$8.00. (Planting prohibited in San Joaquin County.)

RHODES GRASS

(*Chloris Cayana*.) This grass was first cultivated because of its pasture value. It bears pasturing very well, recovering quickly after it is eaten down; and is relished by all kinds of livestock. In favorable locations Rhodes Grass will support two steers to the acre nine or ten months out of the year, and in the more favorable parts of the year it will support double that number. It grows very thickly, producing from 5 to 10 tons of fine quality hay per acre. The hay contains a very large proportion of leaves while the stems are slender, tender and sweet so that the hay is eaten with very little waste. Broadcast 12 lbs. of seed per acre. Price per lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.50.

HARDING GRASS

This is an excellent pasture grass and it will withstand much hard usage and heavy tramping of stock. It is a perennial grass, originally coming from Africa, and will furnish an excellent feed for years, but can easily be eradicated if desired. The growth is tender and sweet and will furnish grass all winter, except in severe snow storms or hard freezing. Under good conditions this grass will pasture one cow per acre per year. Tests have shown this grass to be equal to Alfalfa as a feed, and it never bloats. Plant in the early spring at the rate of 2 to 4 lbs. per acre. Price per lb. \$3.00.

REED CANARY GRASS

Is one perennial grass that will thrive in marshy places, stand under water for weeks without injury, yield enormous tonnage of hay with a feed value equal to wheat bran. Until seed is more plentiful we suggest to seed alone after the land has been worked and weeds killed off, using four to six pounds per acre, any time before June 20th. Make your low land grow profitable crops. Lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

TIMOTHY

(*Phleum Pratense*.) This is the most valuable of all grasses for hay. Thrives best on moist, loamy soil. Sow early in the spring or fall. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Price per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.45.

PACEY'S RYE GRASS

Valuable as a green forage plant for growing on lands not easily cultivated. Broadcast seed at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre. Price per lb. 35c.

MEADOW FESCUE

(*Festuca Pratensis*.) This is a very valuable species for permanent grass lands and is relished by livestock both in hay and pasture. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre on well prepared soil. Price per lb. 55c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

Grain Sorghums

SELECTED DWARF MILO MAIZE

Since the cost per acre of Milo Maize Seed is very small it certainly pays to secure the best seed obtainable. Where the soil is properly prepared it requires but 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, therefore, the cost of seed would be but a few cents, hence Milo Maize Seed should be considered entirely from the quality standpoint. Yield of grain per acre is what you want and you cannot afford to experiment on strains that are being grown by inexperienced growers. Being of uniform height it may be harvested by machinery, but if harvested by hand the large heads reduce the cost of harvesting. It grows to a height of about 4 feet, is of stooling habit, and individual hills of 5 to 7 stalks in a stool each producing a large compact head are not uncommon throughout the field. We produce our seed maize in isolated districts where there are no other sorghum crops grown near and by hill and head selection each year, the strain is kept uniform and true. Considering again that it requires but a few cents per acre to plant the very best Milo Maize Seed, there appears to be no good reason why the planter should experiment with untried strains. If you are going to plant Maize, let us send you a sample of our seed and quote prices on quantity. **Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.** Write for quantity prices.



EGYPTIAN CORN

MELILOTUS INDICA

One of the best legumes for green manuring in the orchards of California, because it may be planted late in the fall after all crops have been harvested, will grow all winter with only the season's rainfall. It prevents erosion during the rainy season, is easily plowed under, is richer as a fertilizer and if allowed to stand until July will prevent much of the June drop. Melilotus Indica is the best legume with which to build up your soil during the rainy season for the summer crop to follow, particularly potatoes and melons. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. **Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 85c.** Ask for quantity price.

CANADIAN FIELD PEA

When it is too late to plant Vetch or Melilotus plant Canadian Peas. They may be planted as late as January and yet be plowed under in time for planting a summer crop. If your summer crop, like melons and potatoes, is not harvested until November, plant Canadian Peas. Neither is the Canadian Pea inferior to other cover crops when planted at the right time, which is from September to February. If the soil is too wet after planting the seed will rot. Broadcast 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. **Per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.** Write for quantity price.

PURPLE VETCH

The chief value of Purple Vetch lies in its rapid growth. It does not have the same tendency to stop growing when the thermometer registers around 26 degrees as do many other varieties of cover crop. However, it does not stand quite as much cold as Melilotus Indica. It is one of the leading cover crops for planting during the rainy season in citrus orchards and for this purpose 60 lbs. should be sown to the acre. It is also a valuable crop for hay or silage. **Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.** Write for quantity price.

DOUBLE DWARF MILO MAIZE

This variety of Red Milo Maize is very dwarf, growing only 2 to 2½ feet high and has been developed especially for convenience and economy in harvesting. It can be cut and harvested by machinery in the same manner as heading grain. Very profitable crop to grow, the average yield being two tons per acre. Sow at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. per acre from April until middle of June. **Lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 75c.** Write for quantity price.

WHITE MILO MAIZE

Grows same as Dwarf Red Milo and the kernels are almost pure white. **Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.**

EGYPTIAN CORN

This is also one of the drought resisting non-saccharine crops. The grain is produced in large compact heads and the seed is flat and pure white. This seed is used very extensively as a chicken feed and also ground into flour which is used for edible purposes. Plant the same as Milo Maize. **Price per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.**

HONEY SORGHUM

Is the prize variety without a doubt. All growers every year are loud in its praise. Honey Sorghum is a selection from one of the earliest introductions, and has been regarded with special favor for ensilage and for syrup purposes. It is the best variety for silage purposes, having slender leafy stalks, varying in height from 8 to 12 feet. It is medium late maturing and has decidedly tender stalks, and is important from a forage standpoint. Imagine an average of 27 tons or over per acre. The method of seeding will be determined largely by the purpose for which it is grown. When the crop is to be used for fodder or silage, it is usually planted in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, using up to 5 pounds of seed per acre. **Price per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 85c.** Write for special prices in larger quantities.

EARLY AMBER

Furnishes a large field of most nutritive forage which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of 15 pounds per acre. **Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 85c.**

Cover Crop Seeds

COMMON VETCH

This variety also makes an excellent cover crop for fall sowing and is commonly sown with oats, wheat, rye or barley. When grown together the vetch is held off the ground and at the same time fertilizes the grain crop. For this intention sow 30 lbs. grain and 20 lbs. vetch to acre, or if planted alone, 60 lbs. of vetch per acre. **Per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.** Write for quantity price.

BROAD WINDSOR BEAN

Sometimes called Horse Beans, grows upright on a single stem bearing a profusion of large well-filled pods. The roots are enormously productive of nitrogen. It will withstand 28 degrees temperature; therefore, may be planted as late as September for best results as a winter cover crop. Sow 60 to 80 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.** Write for quantity price.

WILD BLACK MUSTARD

(Brassica Nigra.) Used to some extent for a cover crop. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. **Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 85c.**

WHITE MUSTARD

(Brassica alba.) This white seed mustard has yellow flowers and is thus sometimes called Yellow Mustard. It grows very rapidly and is now used extensively as a cover crop. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.**

TRIESTE MUSTARD

(Brassica juncea.) The most commonly used mustard. Although not so rapid in growth as the white mustard it makes a heavier tonnage. Sow 6 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.**

Knox's Field and Farm Seeds

MISCELLANEOUS

Millet, American. Few other grasses or forage plants have been able to produce the enormous yield of this plant. It has produced 4 to 5 tons of hay to the acre, and from 70 to 80 bushels of seed. It can be sown on newly broken ground in the spring, and as late as July. Leaves the ground in excellent condition for following crops. Plant 30 lbs. per acre. Price per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Millet, Proso (Hog Millet or Broom Corn Millet). Grown very extensively in Europe and Eastern Asia for food purposes. In America it is very commonly used for poultry food. The culture is the same as for the German Millet. Sow 70 lbs. to 80 lbs. to the acre. Price per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Rape, Dwarf Essex. The crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for sheep and cattle, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six or eight weeks from the time of sowing. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. Plant 10 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 40c.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Makes heads double the size of the common kind. The yield is enormous from this variety. It has produced as high as 125 bushels to the acre. Plant 10 lbs. per acre. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.30.

WHIP-POOR-WILL COW PEA

For many years the Whip-Poor-Will has been the standard summer crop for green manuring not only here but throughout the South.

(1) It will grow on practically all kinds of soils, whether sandy or clay, poor or fertile.

(2) It is of the easiest culture.

(3) It has a big, strong, deep-root system, well supplied with large nitrogen gathering nodules.

(4) It revels in summer heat, and is extremely drought-resistant.

(5) It grows very rapidly, shading the soil from excessive heat, and leaving no room for noxious weeds.

(6) It greatly benefits the succeeding crop by accumulation of nitrogen in the soil.

(7) It leaves the soil in fine physical condition for the fall planting of grain or other winter crop.

(8) It produces an abundance of highly nutritious pods and leaves in a few months.

(9) It may be made into hay or ensilage, or pastured; the seeds may be used for stock feed or human consumption.

Plant 40 lbs. per acre any time from April 1 until September 1. Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Write for quantity price.

BRABHAM COW PEA

It has only recently been determined definitely that the Brabham is resistant to nematode. This discovery places the Brabham foremost as a desirable summer crop for green manuring. Few districts are free from nematode and while other crops nurse it, thus spreading it over wider territory, the Brabham will discourage its development and if repeatedly planted may eradicate it from the field in which the Brabham is grown.

Under the light of the discovery that Brabham pea is resistant to the nematode, to plant it would seem the wiser thing to do. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Write for quantity price.

THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER



A machine which should be on every farm. It is light, strong and durable, and with ordinary care will last a lifetime. It will sow clover, corn and grass seeds and fertilizers of all kinds perfectly even, and any desired quantity per acre by following the simple directions on every machine. Price \$2.75. Weight 5 lbs.

APPROX. 70,000,000 LBS. OF AIR-NITROGEN ABOVE EVERY ACRE. THIS IS AVAILABLE FREE FOR SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT IF YOU

CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS

Inoculating by *with* **NITRAGIN** SINCE 1898

ALFALFA RED CLOVER SW. CLOVER COWPEAS PEAS VETCH A. W. PEAS SOYBEANS LESPEDEZA PEANUTS BEANS ALL LEGUMES

1945 NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES

When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA

Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers

Size Retail
1 bu. ea. \$.50
2 1/2 bu. ea. 1.00

CLOVERS

Medium & Mammoth
Red, Alsike, Crimson &

White Clovers

1 bu. ea. \$.50
2 1/2 bu. ea. 1.00

PEAS (All Varieties)

VETCHES (All Varieties)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) ea. \$.50
1200 lb. size ea. 5.70
(12-100 lb. size cans)

BEANS—Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney, Gr. Northern

1 bu. ea. \$.35

LESPEDEZA

Hulled or Unhulled

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed) \$.50

PEANUTS, LIMA BEANS, COW PEAS

Size Retail
Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed) \$.30
5 bu. ea.55
25 bu. (one can) ea. 2.50
30 bu. (one ctn.) ea. 3.25
(Contains 6-5 bu. cans)

SOYBEANS (All Varieties)

Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed) \$.30
5 bu. ea.55
25 bu. (one can) ea. 2.50
30 bu. (one ctn.) ea. 3.25
(Contains 6-5 bu. cans)

LUPINES (All Varieties)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed) ea. \$.50

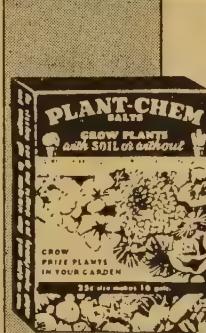
GARDEN SIZE

Garden Peas and Beans
Sweet Peas, Lupines and Edible Soybeans

Enough for 8 lbs. seed
Retail Price 10c each.

NITRAGIN—Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America

We use and Recommend



The balanced fertilizer containing complete nutrients plus plant hormone

PLANT-CHEM SALTS

A scant spoonful makes a gallon of rich FERTILIZER

For Use In Your Garden and

Starting Seeds • Trees • House Plants
Slips and Cuttings • Shrubs • Flowers
Transplanting • Ferns • Cacti
Vegetables • Bulbs • Green Houses

Ask For Free Pamphlet

10c size makes 5 gal. \$1 size makes 100 gal.
25c size makes 16 gal. \$2 size makes 400 gal.
50c size makes 37 1/2 gal. \$5 size makes 1200 gal.

Pour it on • Watch 'em Grow!

MONTHLY PLANTING GUIDE

JANUARY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Asparagus, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chicory, Corn Salad, Cress, Eggplant, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach (Winter), Tomatoes, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Sow seeds of hardy annuals in the open ground: Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Centaurea, Annual Chrysanthemums, Clarkia, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Poppies, California Poppy, Wild Flower Seed and Sweet Peas.

FEBRUARY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Chives, Chicory, Corn, Corn Salad, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Horse Radish, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsnip, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Squash, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach (Summer), Tomatoes, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Sow seeds in open ground: Acroclinium, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Centaurea, Early Flowering Cosmos, California Poppy, Larkspur, Linum, Lupins, Mignonette, Nemophila, Nigella, Poppies, Scabiosa and Sweet Peas.

Sow seed in boxes: Balsam, Begonia, Coreopsis, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Lobelia, Mimulus, Pentstemon, Petuna, Perennial Poppies, Salvia, Stocks and Viola Cornuta.

MARCH

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Chicory, Corn (Sweet and Field), Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kale, Lettuce, Melons (Musk and Water), Okra, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb Seed, Salsify, Spinach (Summer), Squashes, Tomatoes.

FLOWERS—Sow seeds in open ground: Acroclinium, Ageratum, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Arctotis, Amaranthus, Balsam, Brachycome, Bartonia, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Centaurea, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemum, Early Flowering Cosmos, Daisies, Four o'Clocks, Godetia, Gomphrena, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Larkspur, Linum, Lupin, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemisia, Nemophila, Nigella, Phlox, Poppy, Scabiosa, Sunflower and Sweet Peas.

Sow in seed boxes or with some protection for transplanting later: Asters, Begonia, Bellis, Daisy, Celosia, Columbine, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Dahlia, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Heliotrope, Hunnemannia, Lobelia, Matricaria, Myosotis, Pentstemon, Petunia, Poppies, Salvia, Shasta Daisy, Statice, Sweet William, Verbena, Viola, Wallflower, Zinnia. Sow seeds of Vines.

APRIL

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Carrots, Cabbage, Celery, Corn (Sweet and Field), Cress, Eggplant, Kale, Lettuce, Melons (Musk, Water and Casabas), Okra, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Peppers, Parsnip, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb Seed, Salsify, Spinach (Summer), Squash, Tomatoes.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Abronia, Acroclinium, Ageratum, Antirrhinum, Amaranthus, Asters, Balsam, Aquilegia, Begonia, Bellis, Brachycome, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Annual Chrysanthemum, Celosia, Centaurea, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Cyclamen, Dahlia, Daisies, Delphinium, Digitalis, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gerbera, Gypsophila, Gomphrena, Heliotrope, Helichrysum, Hunnemannia, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Lobelia, Linum, Lupin, Marigold, Myosotis, Mirabilis, Mimulus, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemisia, Licotiana, Nigella, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox, Poppies, Portulaca, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stevia, Stocks, Statice, Sweet William, Verbena, Viola, Sunflower, Wallflower, Zinnia.

MAY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery Plants, Corn (Sweet and Field), Cucumber, Eggplant, Lettuce, Melons (Musk, Water and Casabas), Okra, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Peppers. Transplant Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes (Plants). Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach (Summer), Squash, Tomato.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Abronia, Acroclinium, Ageratum, Amaranthus, Asters, Balsam, Carnation, Calendula, Celosia, Centaurea, Calliopsis, Cosmos, Daisies, Annual Chrysanthemum, Candytuft, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Lobelia, Larkspur, Marigold, Matricaria, Hunnemannia, Gomphrena, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Nasturtium, Nemisia, Licotiana, Nigella, Phlox, Portulaca, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stevia, Sunflower, Statice, Zinnia.

JUNE AND JULY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery Plants, Corn (Sweet and Field), Cucumber, Eggplant, Lettuce, Melons (Musk, Water and Casabas), Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Pepper Plants, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes (Plants), Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach (Summer), Tomato.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Calendula, Candytuft, Cosmos, Centaurea, Cineraria, Daisies, Marigold, Nasturtium, Portulaca, Poppies, Salpiglossis, Zinnia.

AUGUST

VEGETABLES—Artichoke, Beets, Beans, early varieties; Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Chicory, Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Salsify, Spinach (Summer), Turnips.

FLOWERS—Calendula, Cineraria, Centaurea, Cosmos, Pansies, Primula, Stocks, Sweet Peas. Begin sowing seeds of hardy perennials for next year's flowering, such as Aquilegia, Bellis, Daisy, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Perennial Poppies, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Snapdragon, Verbena, Viola and Wallflower.

SEPTEMBER

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Chicory, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Salsify, Spinach (Winter), Turnips.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Calendula, Centaurea, Cineraria, African Daisy, Nemisia, Cosmos, Pansy, Primula, Stocks and Winter Sweet Peas. Continue sowing hardy perennials for next year's flowering, such as Aquilegia, Bellis, Daisy, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Perennial Poppies; Phlox, Pyrethrum, Snapdragon, Verbena, Viola and Wallflower.

OCTOBER

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chicory, Cress, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Continue sowing seeds for winter blooming of Calendula, Centaurea, Cineraria, Cosmos, African Daisy, Dianthus, Nemisia, Phlox, Pansy, Primula, Scabiosa, Stocks and Winter Sweet Peas.

Begin sowing annuals in open ground for early spring blooming: Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Bartonia, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Poppies, California Wild Flowers. Continue sowing perennials for next year's flowering: Aquilegia, Bellis, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Perennial Poppies and Phlox, Pyrethrum, Snapdragon, Verbena, Viola and Wallflower.

NOVEMBER

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chicory, Cress, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Salsify, Spinach (Winter), Turnips.

FLOWERS—Seeds of hardy annuals: Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Bartonia, Calendula, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Dianthus, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Nemisia, Pansy, Phlox, Stocks, Winter Sweet Peas and California Wild Flowers.

DECEMBER

VEGETABLES—Artichoke Plants, Asparagus Roots, Seeds of Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chicory, Cress, Endive, Garlic, Horse Radish, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb Roots, Salsify, Spinach (Winter), Turnips, Onion sets.

FLOWERS—Sow seeds of hardy annuals: Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Bartonia, Calendula, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Dianthus, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Nemisia, Pansy, Phlox, Stocks, Winter Sweet Peas and California Wild Flowers.

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